



# Times

## 2c

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SATURDAY MORNING,

JANUARY 6, 1917.

LOS ANGELES

# PEACE IN A FEW MONTHS, THE PREDICTION IN LONDON.

## Later Dispatches

With fresh news marked "30"

Breaking.

## ENTENTE FEARS ATTACK BY EXASPERATED GREEKS.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.] (30)

LONDON, Jan. 6, 2:30 a.m.—News dispatches from Athens depict the situation there as threatening for the Entente and assert that power is passing into the hands of the reservists, who are expected to break out again on December 1. Most of these dispatches have arrived by way of Syria and are more than a week old, but the Morning Post's correspondent under date of January 3 claims the position in the Greek capital then was such as to indicate the Athens government is meditating some desperate stroke. The reservists are being secretly enrolled and notified to hold themselves in readiness to join specified regiments at an hour's notice, while measures regarding artillery and munitions are being extensively taken.

The newspapers, which are now exclusively controlled by the government, more than hint at war and demand that Greece mobilize. They declare the blockade situation is becoming intolerable and that Greece is not disposed to allow herself to be forced into a weak acceptance of the Entente's arbitrary wishes. The Allied ministers have told the government the blockade will not be raised until the transfer of the troops to the Peloponnese is fully completed.

It is reported the Syria bridge, south of Larissa, has been blown up by reservists for the purpose of stopping the transportation of more troops to the south. The attitude of the King is divergent. According to some correspondents, the monarch is inspired by hostility to the Entente and is aiming to put the Greek army in the field on the side of the Central Powers. The Chronicle correspondent, however, writing under date of December 31, asserts the King is absolutely determined not to join the war and that he is optimistic regarding the outcome of the situation and personally willing to accept the conditions of the Entente.

## ASSURE SWISS OF NEUTRALITY.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.] (30)

PARIS, Jan. 5.—By order of the French government the French Ambassador at Bern has formally renewed to the Swiss Federal Council the assurances already given several times, notably on August 4, 1914, of France's intention to strictly observe the neutrality of Switzerland. The Swiss authorities expressed the liveliest satisfaction at the renewal of the French guarantee.

Instructions were sent to the Ambassador in view of prevalence of rumors that the war was about to be carried into Swiss territory. The French representative informed the Federal Council that the movement of Allied troops near the Swiss frontier was merely the periodical operation of relieving troops at the front.

## NEXT BRITISH LOAN UNLIMITED.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.] (30)

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The morning papers, detailing the preparations for the forthcoming loan, which will be of unlimited amount, say that the conversion right will necessitate the sending out of circulars to the holders of the last loans and of exchange bonds and treasury bills. This will mean a total of about 20,000,000 documents as there will be about sixty different kinds of application forms. The operation will consume about 300 tons of paper and will probably cost £15,000 sterling.

## JAPS DENY MEXICAN REPORT.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.] (30)

TOKIO, Jan. 5.—The Foreign Office announces it has no knowledge of any consignment of rifles being shipped to Mexico by the Kotohira Maru, as reported here recently.

The Kotohira Maru cleared from Yokohama on January 2 for Salina Cruz, Mex. A dispatch from Tokio said the vessel carried 2500 rifles and that three representatives of Gen. Carranza were in Japan for the purpose of purchasing large quantities of ammunition, rifles and artillery.

## CONFINE ENTIRE REGIMENT.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.] (30)

CORPUS CHRISTI, (Tex.), Jan. 5.—Three hundred members of the Second Texas Infantry in a parade here tonight, which was started as a "prank," but which developed into a demonstration demanding their recall from Mexican border service, aroused fears among the civilian population of the town that a riot was in progress. Military police with details from the camp were ordered out and soon marched the obstreperous guardsmen back to quarters, where the entire regiment was ordered to remain for the night.

## ROCKEFELLER BUYS PROPERTY.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.] (30)

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., it was reported tonight, was the purchaser of the C. K. G. Billings, Hays and Shearer estates, covering more than fifty acres and occupying the highest point on Manhattan Island. The property, valued at several million dollars, will eventually be given to the city for a public park, according to the report. Confirmation of the purchase by Mr. Rockefeller could not be obtained tonight.

## KAISER DENOUNCES ALLIES.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.] (30)

LONDON, Jan. 6, 6:50 a.m.—The German Emperor, according to a copy of an order to the German army and navy received here, charges the Allies with rejecting his offer of peace because they desire the destruction of Germany. He declares that all responsibility for further sacrifices falls upon his enemies and that "with God's help, German arms will enforce the understanding they have rejected."

## CONDITIONS IN AUSTRIA MAY HASTEN THE END.

Unrest in Germanic Countries is Said to be Growing More Acute.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, Jan. 5.—There are many fresh indications that peace will come within the next few months—not a peace which will be concluded because of any weakness in the solidarity of the Entente, but a peace which will be forced by conditions within Austria-Hungary and Germany.

The dispatch of a message by a special emissary from the Emperor Charles of Austria to the Pope urging that he take immediate steps for intervention has focused the attention of Great Britain and her allies upon Rome as the place where the rift in the war clouds seems greatest.

UNREST.

The unrest within the Dual Empire, as shown by the declarations of Count Andrássy and the Social Democratic party, is patently more serious than has hitherto been realized. While I am assured that no separate negotiations have been entered into between Great Britain and Austria, it is impossible to say whether overtures have not already been made by Austria to Italy. There is strong evidence for concluding that they have, and that Austria's efforts will not be confined to Italy, but will extend to all the other members of the Entente.

In the meantime, signs of an earlier cessation of hostilities than has been expected by all but the most optimistic, continue to pile up. The awarding of a contract for the manufacture of shells for the United States navy to Hadfield, Ltd., the British munitions firm, which has been one of the chief makers of shells for the royal navy, is hailed here as meaning only one thing. It certainly would not have been permitted by the government if the Admiralty expected Great Britain to continue the fighting for an indefinite period.

STOCK INDICATIONS.

Conditions on the Stock Exchange also reflect the general sentiment that peace is not so unlikely as it has hitherto been supposed. A new war loan, it is felt, could be floated with no difficulty, and financial circles are inclined to believe that there is little possibility of more severe economic measures.

Ambassador Page called at the Foreign Office today, although the substance of his conversation was not made public. I understand that there is a possibility that the Allies' reply to President Wilson's note will not be published until the first of next week.

A curious situation has arisen, every move of the Allies that bears the slightest relation to the peace situation is interpreted by the Central Powers, according to inside information, as an indication of weakness and of a desire to bring about peace on the best terms obtainable. And, on the other hand, in Entente quarters everywhere the tendency is to construe every Teutonic peace move as a certain sign of the imminent collapse of Germany. Until this apparent misunderstanding of each other's aims is cleared, it is realized that actual endeavors of the two groups to come to an agreement will be effectually blocked.

Authorized Statement.

## WILSON NOT THINKING OF SENDING ANOTHER NOTE.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The State Department today authorized the statement that President Wilson was not contemplating sending another peace note.

Counselor Polk gave out the following statement: "The report that the President is preparing to send a new note to the belligerent powers is false and without any foundation. The President has no second note in contemplation."

## GERMAN CONSUL IS HELD FOR RANSOM BY BANDITS.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

EL PASO, Jan. 5.—Confirmation of the report that German Consul Vogel of Colima, Mex., was being held for ransom by bandits operating in that State has been received here from an American Consul in Northwestern Mexico by an American refugee.

Dr. C. H. Morrill, an American, also was being held for ransom by the bandits of Colima, the latter said.

Dr. Morrill is 34 years old, and one of the wealthy residents of that State, the letters added. They were taken from their homes December 20 and carried to the mountains. This letter also confirmed reports of starvation and disease in the city of Guadalupe. Hundreds of poor workmen are dying there of typhus, smallpox and starvation, the letter said, and the death rate was so high, the lumber for making coffins had been exhausted and the bodies of the victims were carried to the old cemetery on the high plateau above Guadalupe on litters and pieces of sheet iron, according to the same source. Not having any

money with which to buy shrouds for the dead, the relatives were said to be making coverings for the bodies out of native grasses and leaves.

CARGO TO NEUTRALS

SEIZED BY GERMANS.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Politiken says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen states that the Danish steamer Alexandria, from Sundsvall to Boston with pulp and iron, has been captured by German warships and the cargo seized. This is the first time, the dispatch adds, that a steamer with such a cargo between neutral countries has been captured.

BRITISH SET DATE FOR WAR LOAN.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]

LONDON, Jan. 5, 10:50 p.m.—It is officially announced that the new war loan will be issued January 11.

## COP IN SPATS, TACOMA MARVEL.

Patrolman Who also Affects Wrist Watch has Good Excuse for Both.

[DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

TACOMA, Jan. 5.—Tacoma has a policeman who wears spats and a wrist watch. He is Patrolman Benjamin F. Bryan. Bryan's spats had been noticed and commented on by other officers frequently but his wrist watch was not detected until this afternoon. "I think I am doing the wise thing by wearing both," said Bryan in self-defense. "The spats prevent rain from leaking into the tops of my shoes and the wrist watch allows me to know the time day or night, without buttonholing half my clothes for the watch chain."

Another Dream.

## TO CONSTANTINOPLE VIA DOBRUDJA FAILS.

GERMANS SHATTER DESPERATE OFFENSIVE OF CAZAR.

[BY WIRELESS AND A. P.]

Berlin, Jan. 5 (via Sayville).—The Overseas News Agency says today with regard to the visit of Premier Lloyd George and Viscount Milner, a member of the British War Council, with their official advisers, have arrived in Rome, says an official statement issued tonight, to participate with the French and Italian governments in an exchange of views upon the general situation.

THE GERMAN VIEW.  
[BY WIRELESS AND A. P.]

Berlin, Jan. 5 (via Sayville).—The Overseas News Agency says today with regard to the visit of Premier Lloyd George and Viscount Milner to Rome:

The Berliner Tageblatt points out that a great war has been assembled in Rome, probably in order to obtain the necessary Italian co-operation in the Balkans, as otherwise the French general Staff's army will be irretrievably lost. This council, the newspaper adds, at least clearly demonstrates the critical situation of the Entente powers in the Balkans.

THE ENTENTE VIEW.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]

Paris, Jan. 5, 10:45 p.m.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Rome says:

"Premier Briand, Minister of War Lyautey and M. Thomas, Minister of National Manufactures, including munitions, representing the French Cabinet; Premier Lloyd George and Viscount Milner of the British Cabinet; and Gen. Pallavicini, representing the Russian staff, are expected to arrive in Rome today for a war council with the Italian officials."

"The coming of the British and French Cabinet ministers is creating a most favorable opinion in the newspapers, which regard the forthcoming conferences as a sign of a closer union of the Allies, and a marking the beginning of peace."

The Corriere d'Italia says the meeting will have significance that will not be demonstrated the Entente, instead of being weakened by the peace conference. Several hundred prisoners were brought in.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORTS.  
[BY WIRELESS AND A. P.]

Berlin, Jan. 5 (via Sayville).—Braila, Rumania's chief commercial city, has been captured by the Germans and Bulgarians, according to the official announcement made this evening. The announcement says:

"It is reported that in Great Wallachia the main commercial city of the Rumanians, Braila, has been captured by German and Bulgarian troops."

Dobruja has been entirely cleared of the enemy.

Regarding the Rumanian front operation the statement says:

"On the Golden Bistritza the artillery fire was lively, because by Russian companies and raiding detachments between Cokanesti and Dorna Watra fought with heavy losses."

"Attacks delivered yesterday by German and Austro-Hungarian troops in the mountains situated between the Transylvanian eastern border and the lowlands of the Sereth secured us a considerable gain of ground. Several hundred prisoners were brought in."

"In the main body of the mountains northwest of Adohobeta, a Wurtemberg mountain battalion together with Hanoverians, Mecklenburgians and Bavarians fought several entrenched heights positions."

"In the Rimnik Sereth sector, west of the Rumanian town of the Rumanian frontier, the Russian troops of the No. 152, took Sibola and Notosta by storm and in hand-to-hand fighting."

"South of the Buzas the Russian troops of the No. 152, took Sibola and Notosta by storm and in hand-to-hand fighting."

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## EXTRICATE SARRAIL.

War Council of the Allies in Rome.

Germans Believe the Entente will Demand Help of Italy in the Balkans.

Braila, Industrial Center of Rumania, in the Hands of Mackensen.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]

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## HURL MATCHES AT DETECTIVE.

First the Auto Bandits Saturated the Officer with Kerosene.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Three automobile thieves, when confronted by Detective Sergeant John Boschulte tonight, threw kerosene at the detective to saturate his clothing, and being unable to close in with him, owing to his pugilistic skill gained in former years in the prize ring, threw lighted matches at him.

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## The Senate Indorses Wilson's Request for Peace Before the Strife Involves America

LEWIS'S WAR STATEMENT  
CREATES A SENSATION.Declares United States will Accept no  
Excuses for Injury to Citizens.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Approval of President Wilson's request for a statement of peace terms from the European belligerents was voted by the Senate tonight at the conclusion of three days of stirring debate. Action came with dramatic suddenness when Democratic leaders decided to accept a form of resolution that would not commit the Senate to endorsement of the whole of the President's note, and two Republicans of the Progressive group joined the majority in making the vote 41 to 17.

Senator Martin of New Jersey was the only Democrat to vote in the negative. Discussion of the subject had reached a climax during the day with a sensational declaration by Senator Lewis, chief spokesman for the Democrats, replying to Republican criticism of the President's course. Without referring directly to the submarine controversy the Senator said the United States could not keep out of the war if it continued, and that America would not again accept an officer as an excuse for an injury to a citizen on the high seas.

**THE CHIEF OBJECTION.**  
The chief objection urged against the original resolution offered by the President was that it indorsed the President's offer to join in a movement to guarantee world peace and his declaration of the interest of the United States in small nations of the world. It was charged that the resolution would commit the Senate to the President's course, and that it would be a declaration of war.

The resolution adopted was proposed by Senator Jones (Rep.) of Washington, and was accepted by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska. It reads: "The Senate approves and strongly indorses the President's declaration in the diplomatic notes of December 18 to the nations now engaged in war, that the United States will accept no excuses for injury to its citizens or its property on the high seas, and that it will accept no excuses for injury to its citizens or its property on the high seas, and that it will accept no excuses for injury to its citizens or its property on the high seas."

**LEWIS'S PERORATION.**  
"Let me say on my own authority," said Senator Lewis, "that I agree with the President's declaration, from any quarter, the Secretary of State, or anyone else (referring to President Lansing), that the United States will accept no excuses for injury to its citizens or its property on the high seas, and that it will accept no excuses for injury to its citizens or its property on the high seas, and that it will accept no excuses for injury to its citizens or its property on the high seas."

"Do you feel that the people of this country are not entitled to know what the President is doing?" asked Senator Lewis. "I feel that the people of this country are not entitled to know what the President is doing."

"If these conditions again be repeated, America will not again accept any excuse for injury to its citizens or its property on the high seas, and that it will accept no excuses for injury to its citizens or its property on the high seas, and that it will accept no excuses for injury to its citizens or its property on the high seas."

"I am convinced of the war means war with the United States, and in this I have never a doubt of the correctness of my position. I am convinced of the war means war with the United States, and in this I have never a doubt of the correctness of my position."

**BORAH'S ATTACK.**  
Senator Borah, attacking the Hitchcock resolution, said in his speech that the United States would not accept any excuse for injury to its citizens or its property on the high seas, and that it would accept no excuses for injury to its citizens or its property on the high seas, and that it would accept no excuses for injury to its citizens or its property on the high seas."

"The Hitchcock resolution reads as follows: 'The Senate approves and strongly indorses the President's declaration in the diplomatic notes of December 18 to the nations now engaged in war, that the United States will accept no excuses for injury to its citizens or its property on the high seas, and that it will accept no excuses for injury to its citizens or its property on the high seas, and that it will accept no excuses for injury to its citizens or its property on the high seas.'"

"All other issues are mere pretexts. The only issue is whether we will accept no excuses for injury to its citizens or its property on the high seas, and that it will accept no excuses for injury to its citizens or its property on the high seas, and that it will accept no excuses for injury to its citizens or its property on the high seas."

**THE SUPREMACY OF "THE TIMES"**  
It's Lead as an Advertising Medium in the Year 1916

Concurrent with other important events in Southern California, the closing of the old year marks a big lead in the volume of paid advertising printed in The Times over all its rivals.

Again, careful investors and buyers of newspaper publicity in this section of the country during the past year have demonstrated their faith in The Times by increasing their advertising expenditures and more liberal space in its advertising columns than in those of any other newspaper.

The merchant who uses pages to exploit his goods and the individual who offers to sell, or wants to purchase anything, are agreed as to the certain results accruing from advertising in The Times. It is as indispensable to one as to the other, proving it to be the most efficient advertising medium in California.

The following tabulated statement indicates concisely the pre-eminence of The Times in Los Angeles for 1916.

**ADVERTISING IN LOS ANGELES NEWSPAPERS FOR 1916.**

Line.	The Times.	Second morning newspaper.	Third morning newspaper.	First evening newspaper.	Second evening newspaper.	Third evening newspaper.
1.	12,146,574	9,066,288	7,586,528	6,986,288	6,746,062	6,028,494

Further evidence of The Times being the logical and economical medium in reaching the masses is the fact that it continues to print more "flour" of advertising than any other newspaper in the Pacific Coast. An incomparable, proving beyond all controversy its peerless supremacy in the advertising field.

## Mystery.

## TUMULTY AND BOLLING

## NAMED IN "LEAK" QUEST

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**The Times Free Information Bureau**  
619 South Spring Street  
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**ARLINGTON HOTEL**  
SANTA BARBARA  
An absolutely fireproof hotel—All Outside Rooms, affording plenty of light and air—Headquarters for Tourists in all parts of the world. Private Lavatories in connection with all rooms. Ideal climate the year round. Automobile road is now perfect. 3 1/2 hours' run Los Angeles to Santa Barbara. Unexcelled facilities for care of automobiles in hotel grounds.  
R. P. DUNN, Lessee.

The Most Attractive and Sportiest Golf Links in California.

**Forest Home—Snow**  
Two Feet of Snow on the level—NOW—Auto Road open all the way—Hotel accommodations—Phone Hollands Main 49. Information at Auto Club and Times Information Bureau.

**Hotel Virginia**  
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. American plan. Golf, Tennis, Bathing and many other modern conveniences. Located on the beautiful Santa Monica beach. Write for folder. W. F. NESTLE, Mgr.

**CATALINA**  
LONG BEACH  
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. American plan. Golf, Tennis, Bathing and many other modern conveniences. Located on the beautiful Santa Monica beach. Write for folder. W. F. NESTLE, Mgr.

**RADIUM SULPHUR SPRINGS**  
MELBOURNE AVENUE  
GOLF, TENNIS, BATHING AND MANY OTHER MODERN CONVENIENCES. Located on the beautiful Santa Monica beach. Write for folder. W. F. NESTLE, Mgr.

**CAMP BALDY**  
WINTER MOUNTAIN RESORT. Reached by automobile road in 2 1/2 hours from Los Angeles. 10,000 feet elevation. Hotel accommodations. Auto stage meets from Los Angeles. Write for folder. W. F. NESTLE, Mgr.

**Mt. Lowe Excursions \$2.00**  
On Sale Every Day by Agents Only. Return tickets to Los Angeles. Write for folder. W. F. NESTLE, Mgr.

**VENICE DANCE PAVILION**  
20 TICKETS FOR \$1

**Los Angeles Hotels and Apartments**

**NEW ROSSLYN HOTEL**  
MEALS 25 CENTS  
First and Main Sts.  
Rooms, \$1.50—\$2.50. Rooms, \$1.50—\$2.50.

**Steamship Beaver SAILS SATURDAY**  
SAN FRANCISCO \$5.35 and \$8.35  
PORTLAND \$13.35 and \$23.50  
WITHOUT CHARGE. ALL RATES INCLUDE BREAKFAST. BERTH.  
211 South Spring Street. C. G. KROEBER, Dist. Pass. Agt. Home Apts. Main 1944.

**\$16 SAN FRANCISCO AND RETURN**  
\$49 SEATTLE-TACOMA AND RETURN  
SAIL EVERY DAY (EXCEPT TUESDAY)  
Harvard, Yale, Governor, President, Umatilla, Queen  
44 San Diego and Return. DAYLIGHT EXCURSIONS  
THROUGH TICKETS TO ALL PORTS IN U. S. CANADA, ALASKA, HONOLULU, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA.  
Pacific Steamship Co., 624 South Spring Street  
S. S. Raymond, President.

**American—Hawaiian**  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY  
All sailings between U. S. Pacific Coast and Hawaii. Write for folder. W. F. NESTLE, Mgr.

**AUSTRALIA**  
NEW ZEALAND AND SOUTH SEAS  
Sailings from Los Angeles. Write for folder. W. F. NESTLE, Mgr.

**City Restaurants**  
**ANGELUS GRILL**  
A la carte service only with exception of Club Breakfasts.

**Lively Music Show**  
**Levy's Cafe**  
Ethel Davis and Co.  
No. 111 S. Spring Street

**The Victor Hugo**  
RESTAURANT FRANCAIS—A LA CARTE  
Sole of French cuisine—Dinner and supper—Reservations—Phone Hollands Main 49.

**PREPARING SECOND NOTE**  
FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE FIRST NOTE.  
PACIFIC JAN. 5, 1917. The Central Powers are reported by the Lusitania Gazette to be preparing a second note to the French government concerning the publication of the Lusitania report to President Wilson's peace note. The French government has already announced that it will not accept the second note.

**ENTENTE FAIR REPLY.**  
FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE FIRST NOTE.  
LONDON, Jan. 5.—The British government has already announced that it will not accept the second note.

**RECOUNT COMPLETED.**  
FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE FIRST NOTE.  
WINSTON, (CAN.) Jan. 5.—A recount of the votes cast at the recent Mayoralty election, completed today, gave Alderman J. P. Davidson a majority of twenty votes over D. J. Dwyer, who has occupied the Mayoralty chair since January 1.

**JOLIE PENITENTIARY FIRE.**

Convicts Locked in Their Cells. Have with Exemplary Discipline.

JOLIE (Ill.) Jan. 5.—A spectacular fire in the State prison located here tonight destroyed two buildings and caused the escape of several convicts. Seventeen hundred convicts, locked in their cells, behaved with exemplary discipline according to Warden Zimmer, although for a time it was a question whether the flames would be checked, as the only water supply was from a big well in the prison yard.

The prison is outside the city limits, and the prison fire company of seventy-five was at first assisted by the fire department. The flames were held out, but the fire was ultimately extinguished by a long connection made with a city water main.

**Sundered.**  
**AUSTRALIAN LABOR RANKS ARE SPLIT.**

FEDERAL PRIME MINISTER FORMS A NEW PARTY.

The election of Mr. Hughes was the result of bitter fighting in the ranks caused by his championing of conscription in the present war.

Mr. Hughes, the Federal Prime Minister, was ousted from leadership of the Federal Labor party at the recent party caucus, whereupon he left the meeting, followed by twenty-three supporters, with a view to forming a new party.

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**POLICE BELIEVE LEWIS GUILTY.**

Wore Woman's Silk Shirt When He Killed Himself.

Effects Were Blood-stained and Hands Scarred.

Think Need of Money Caused Murder of Model.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—Police search for the slayer of Maizie Colbert, artist's model who was murdered in her apartment here last Friday, ended today and Captain of Detectives Tate tonight added he was convinced Bernard W. Lewis, a young man of 25, was the slayer.

The police investigation now has narrowed down to the motive for the crime and while the general belief of the police is that Lewis was temporarily unbalanced is also given credence.

A costly diamond ring, belonging to the slain girl, the gift of another admirer, is missing.

A woman's undershirt, worn by Lewis at the time of his suicide had blood stains upon it, detectives said today.

An analysis of the blood stains to determine if the stains were from the blood of Maizie Colbert, the artist's model, is being made.

The police believe that Lewis was temporarily unbalanced is also given credence.

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**WOMAN LAWYER WILL SUM UP.**

Arguments in Bopp Case to be Started on Monday.

Anonymous Writer Claims He Blew up Seattle Barge.

Writes Letter to Court to Clear a Detective.

SMILE AND EYES WIN CONFIDENCE.

KNOW ABOUT MEN AND MONEY, SAYS MR. AIKEN.

Woman Arrested in San Francisco on Charge of Stealing Ring from Texas Oil Man Appraiser.

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**VILLA BEATEN; LOSSES HEAVY.**

Battle at Jimenez Blow to Rebel's Ascendancy.

Noted Bandit Leader Lopez is Among Those Killed.

Villa Himself Fleeing in Auto Toward El Valle.

CHIHUAHUA CITY (Mex.) Jan. 5.—Villa was defeated at Jimenez yesterday by Gen. Francisco Murguía, with a loss of 1500 rebel dead, wounded and captured. The noted bandit leader, General Murguía, according to an official report, was killed in the battle. Villa himself is reported to be fleeing in an auto toward El Valle.

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# The Times

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1917.—EDITORIAL SECTION.

POPULATION By the Federal Census (1910)—219,100 By the City Directory (1916)—233,300

Ever-advancing Southern Metropolis.

XXVI<sup>TH</sup> YEAR

## WARGE BANKER FORESAW DEATH

Questions Transfer of Kaspare Cohn Wealth.

File Suit Today for Tax on the Entire Estate.

Enter Their Denial of the Same Time.

John W. Carrigan, of the Los Angeles office, today filed a suit in the superior court for the purpose of settling the amount of inheritance tax on the estate of Kaspare Cohn, banker, capitalist and merchant, died November 19, 1916, leaving an estate consisting of stocks in various companies, commercial and public service corporations, and 300 shares in the Los Angeles Gas & Electric company, which was organized in 1914, and to which the bulk of the estate was transferred on the day of his death.

The suit was brought at the suggestion of the Los Angeles Gas & Electric company, which claimed that the amount of the estate tax should be fixed so that the estate could be settled.

Cohn, banker, capitalist and merchant, died November 19, 1916, leaving an estate consisting of stocks in various companies, commercial and public service corporations, and 300 shares in the Los Angeles Gas & Electric company, which was organized in 1914, and to which the bulk of the estate was transferred on the day of his death.

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"Craney" (R. C.) Gartz.

The picture of Altadena boy millionaire, who broke into the light again yesterday, this time as a defendant in a \$250,000 damage suit.

Neither the attorneys for the Cohn interests nor the State tax office would hazard any figures as to the probable value of the property left by Mr. Cohn. Aside from the lot at Alameda and Commercial, which is worth probably \$50,000, the main street corner about \$100,000 and the Cohn home at West Adams and Grand, which has a value of at least \$25,000, it is impossible to arrive at any figures that will even fairly approximate the total value of the estate. The personal property is all in stocks and bonds that, on the face, appear to have a par value of several hundred thousand dollars, but in view of the fact that much of the stock has a market value far in excess of its par or stated value, an estimate cannot be safely made until the appraisers have completed their inventory.

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## "CRANEY" PAID; WHO'S GOT IT?

Near-scandal in Suit Against Altadena Millionaire.

He's Co-defendant with City of Los Angeles Itself.

Over Three Thousand Dollars Never Reached Victim.

Hardly recovered from the excitement of the American Ambulance Corps, Twelfth Division of the French Army, "Craney" (R. C.) Gartz, the twenty-two-year-old Altadena millionaire, and pet of Pasadena society, was thrown into another battle yesterday, this time a legal and far more personal one. The Beau Brummel of the Crown City was located long enough to be informed by telephone that process servers were seeking him in the effort to serve him with the papers in a \$25,000 damage suit. Incidentally, it appears that he has already paid \$2500 and that the city of Los Angeles has paid \$1027, both on the "damage account," but that only \$300 of the total has reached the man for whom it was intended.

The city is named as co-defendant in the damage suit against the young man. The basis of the suit concerns the famous incident on the eve of his twenty-first birthday, October 19, 1915, when, accompanied by a host of companions, he is alleged to have smashed an expensive automobile, a perfectly good municipal police wagon, and otherwise bruised and disabled Frank G. Rawson, of No. 157 South Johnson street, a driver of the water wagon. Mr. Rawson, who alleges that he was permanently injured, is bringing the suit through Attorney R. T. Lightfoot.

The State Industrial Accident Commission awarded \$1027 to Mr. Rawson, ordering the city of Los Angeles to pay the amount. This enabled the city to enter suit against Mr. Gartz to recover this sum and the hospital expenses, if they so desired, because they did not do so, Mr. Rawson, in his complaint, makes the city a co-defendant.

WHERE'S THE MONEY? The most startling allegation contained in the complaint is that Mr. Rawson has received \$2500 of the amount due him. Another startling feature developed yesterday was the fact that "Craney" has paid somebody \$2500 already, thinking that this amount was sufficient damages, and also before the money would eventually reach Mr. Rawson.

When Mr. Gartz returned Christmas Day, process servers resurrected the dust-covered papers and started hunting for him. But it was not until yesterday that he was cornered, and then only by telephone. He disclaimed all intent of evading the incident, claiming that he believed the incident closed.

If the \$2500 already paid by "Craney" can be located and the major portion of it turned over to Mr. Rawson, it is probable the affair will be settled out of court, to the undisputed joy of at least two process servers and a constable, who contracted colds waiting on the stone steps of the palatial Gartz mansion in Altadena.

SAYS HE PAID. At the Alexandria, where he was dining last night, "Craney" said that he had paid the city \$2500, and that when he did so he thought the whole matter was settled. When he left here last February for France, I went away thinking I was square with the world, I thought this matter had been absolutely closed. The whole thing was something I wanted to forget, and I had managed to do so until today when some one called me up, and I referred them to my lawyer, F. A. Stephenson, still thinking, however, that everything had been settled.

Disbursement. NEW OIL DIVIDEND. Union and United Petroleum are to Pay More than Half a Million at Rate of Dollar and a Half on the Stock of Record on Monday.

A dividend of \$1.50 per share was yesterday declared by the Union Oil Company of California and the United Petroleum Company, upon the issued and outstanding capital stock of the said companies, payable the 15th inst., to stockholders of record the 8th inst. The total disbursement will be approximately \$1,000,000.

E. A. MORLAIE. NOTED SOLDIER OF THE FOREIGN LEGION TAKEN.

E. A. MORLAIE, the Pasadena contractor who was for two years a noted member of the French Foreign Legion, and author of "A Soldier of the Legion," died suddenly last evening at the Angeles Hospital in this city. The cause of death is given as acute dilation of the heart.

The dilation was caused, according to the surgeons, from eighteen months of constant strain under bombardment in the trenches "somewhere in France." It was for conspicuous bravery during one military campaign that Mr. Morlaie was given the Military Cross. According to the last statement of the dying man, and featured in his book, the Foreign Legion was made to bear the brunt

of many a hard-won field, but was looked on with scorn by the regulars of France.

"We were a motley crew," Mr. Morlaie told his surgeon. "Adventurers of all kinds and the restless youth of every land. They sent 1500 of us out once and only 400 came back, but all the solace the 400 received was that we were 'brave fellows'."

Funeral arrangements for Mr. Morlaie have not been made. He was only 38 years of age, and with the exception of the terrible strain on his heart had been in perfect health.

## CHOSEN CHAIRMAN.

N. D. Darlington is Elected Head of State Highway Commission; will have Responsibility, in a Large Measure, for Use of Bond Millions.

N. D. Darlington of No. 416 South Grand View street, for five years a member of the State Highway Commission, was yesterday elected chairman of the commission, following the resignation of Charles D. Blaney. Mr. Blaney resigned, it was said, in order to "pass the honor of chairmanship along."

Commissioners Blaney and D. A. Towne served three years each as chairmen.

As chairman, Mr. Darlington will have a large part of the responsibility of expending \$15,000,000 voted at the last election, much of which will be voted to the betterment and increase of roads in this county.

Mr. Darlington stated, prior to his elevation to the position of chairmanship, that he would carry out the plans outlined by the commission in the betterment of roads in California.

He was at Indianapolis last evening when the announcement of his election to the position of chairmanship arrived from Sacramento. Close friends, however, stated there will be no drastic changes in the form of work being performed by the commission.

## CELEBRATED.

BISHOP MCKIM HERE. Noted Authority on Japan and the Customs of that Country Will Rest in Los Angeles Before His Return to Home in the Orient.

Bishop John McKim, for thirty-three years a resident of Japan, will arrive in Los Angeles today, en route to his home at Tokio. He will remain in this city for ten days, when he goes to Vancouver, B. C., from where he sails on the 20th inst. While here he will be the guest of his brother, James A. McKim, of No. 545 South Norton avenue.

He will rest here after his duties in America, having been a delegate to the Bishops' Convention at St. Louis. Next Friday he will address a congregation at St. Paul's Cathedral, at 3 o'clock on "Japan of Today." During his stay in the city Bishop McKim will take small part in religious work of the city, having been almost exhausted by his long trip from the Orient and his arduous duties at St. Louis.

Bishop McKim is regarded as one of the best informed Americans on Japan and Japanese customs in the world, having devoted almost his entire adult life to the study of the "little brown brother and his mode of life." Several receptions have been arranged in honor of the bishop during his ten-day stay in the city.

Womanlike. AUTO SALE INVOLVED. Dancer Arrested Here Says Wife Told Him to Sell Machine, and, After Getting Money, Recaptured She Owed but Minor Equity.

Phil Almsworth, dancer, who claims to have married Reatha Watson, pictured as a beautiful girl, was arrested in this city yesterday on telegraphic advice from the Chief of Police of Oakland, growing out of the sale of an automobile. He immediately made application for a writ of habeas corpus through his attorney, G. A. Doyle, and was released before Justice Hinshaw on \$2000 bail. This was furnished by the brother-in-law, Robert Currier, a friend. The writ was made returnable before Judge Willis, Tuesday.

The arrest followed Mr. Almsworth's suit for divorce, which promises to drag the name of his wife's dancing partner, Robert Currier, into the courts. The automobile end of the story dates back to the alleged marriage. At that time she had a machine upon which she owed \$50. Two weeks later she told Mr. Almsworth to sell it. He disposed of it and says he gave her the money. Later she told him, as he claims, that instead of receiving \$50 on the machine, that amount represented all she had paid on it.

The car having been sold, and the money received from it spent, the owner had a warrant issued for Almsworth's arrest. Attorney Doyle and his client left for Oakland last night to put up bail in the automobile case and to prepare to fight the case.

After defying the train crew to put them off, sixteen L.W.W.'s were arrested at Fullerton yesterday, after virtually taking possession of a Santa Fe freight train near Los Angeles and remaining aboard until they reached Fullerton. Ten of them were first arrested and marched at gun's point to the depot where they were held till deputy sheriffs from Santa Ana arrived and took them to the County Jail. Six others were captured soon afterward and ordered to leave town.

When the L.W.W.'s had been turned over to the Sheriff's deputies, the three officers, believing the story of the captured ten that their companions had escaped under cover of the darkness to be a ruse, began a search of the box-cars, standing on sidings in the yards. Six more were found hidden in a box-car. Marshal French, after

## SAID POWERS INSULTED HER.

Remarkable Testimony Given Against "Fired" Nurse.

Always "Took a Witness" on Visiting Her Chief.

Health Commissioner Says He Does not Understand It.

During the hearing before the Civil Service Commission yesterday of charges of insubordination, agitation and lack of co-operation brought by City Health Commissioner Powers against Miss Hazel Wedgewood, who recently was dismissed from the municipal nursing service, Miss Mary E. Lent, nursing organizer of national fame, created a sensation by swearing that Miss Wedgewood accused Dr. Powers of insulting her.

Miss Lent, who yesterday concluded her contract with the city to reorganize the nursing department, was a witness against Miss Wedgewood. She said that after it was decided some months ago to change Miss Wedgewood from tuberculosis work to general work, Miss Wedgewood went to Dr. Powers to appeal against the change, and took a witness.

She said she took a witness, "because the last time she saw Dr. Powers alone he had insulted her." Miss Lent stated that afterward she saw Miss Wedgewood and said to her that "to speak as the chief under whom you are willing to continue to work is to me the most terrible thing I ever heard of."

Dr. Powers, when seen after the hearing was adjourned till next Wednesday at 1 o'clock, said he did not know where Miss Wedgewood meant by saying he insulted her, unless it was her way of referring to a conversation he had with her some months ago when she called at his office. He said he then gave her to understand that she must attend to her work properly and cease trying to get him out of the office of health commissioner.

Miss Lent, who is associate secretary of the National Nurses' Association in New York, said Miss Wedgewood is a good nurse, but she found her a disturbing element. She was very favorably impressed with Miss Wedgewood, but she found her in every way, but found she was wanting in good judgment, did not know how to direct other nurses, or was a good nurse, but she found her a disturbing element.

She said Miss Wedgewood's bad judgment was shown by her criticism of the commissioner.

"CRITICIZED EVERYTHING." Miss A. Smith, district nurse, said when Miss Wedgewood came here to be interviewed, she criticized everything in the city and said everybody in the health department ought to be cleaned out, as they were old-fashioned and inefficient. "Everything was criticized, including the Civil Service Commission."

On Wednesday Miss Wedgewood was too old and that the department needed new blood. Miss Lent, who was interviewed, said that Miss Wedgewood said "they were all old-timers and didn't know how to run the department."

The witnesses were so numerous that only the case against Miss Wedgewood was heard yesterday. She will give her version next Wednesday. She was represented by Attorney Robert H. Scott. Chief Deputy City Prosecutor Morton examined the witnesses on behalf of Dr. Powers.

I.W.W. HOBOES SEIZE A TRAIN; JAILED AT GUN'S POINT.

AT 12:30 O'CLOCK this morning, the jury having failed to reach a verdict in the cases of twenty-four I.W.W.'s on trial for vagrancy, etc., here, Justice Brown discharged the grand jury. The jury declared they stood right to four for conviction on the first ballot, but could not reach an agreement. The case was continued until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

After defying the train crew to put them off, sixteen L.W.W.'s were arrested at Fullerton yesterday, after virtually taking possession of a Santa Fe freight train near Los Angeles and remaining aboard until they reached Fullerton. Ten of them were first arrested and marched at gun's point to the depot where they were held till deputy sheriffs from Santa Ana arrived and took them to the County Jail. Six others were captured soon afterward and ordered to leave town.

When the L.W.W.'s had been turned over to the Sheriff's deputies, the three officers, believing the story of the captured ten that their companions had escaped under cover of the darkness to be a ruse, began a search of the box-cars, standing on sidings in the yards. Six more were found hidden in a box-car. Marshal French, after

searching them, ordered them to leave town. The sixteen men ranged in age from 19 to 25. All of them were well dressed and a few of them had money. They told the police they were from Seattle and were on their way to San Diego.

After murdering attacking and robbing six Japanese ranchers near Duarte, two unknown men, supposed to be members of the I.W.W., early yesterday morning, made a vain attempt to wreck the Missionary, one of the best passenger trains on the Santa Fe Railroad. Deputy sheriffs from this city and Duarte searched diligently for the men and arrested two bad-looking characters on suspicion, but secured no tangible evidence against them.

The Japanese were held up while on their way to their cabin. All of them were severely beaten up. They were robbed of about \$15, according to the officers.

Evidently expecting to rob passengers on the train during the excitement attendant to the wreck, they planned, the hobo placed a heavy iron bar across the track. The engine happily knocked the bar to one side and was not damaged.

Two men arrested were J. B. Griffin and an Italian. They were taken into custody by Deputy Sheriff Quigley of Monrovia.

REV. ROBERT F. COYLE PASSES. Westlake Presbyterian Pastor Dies Suddenly in Night.

Rev. Robert F. Coyle, pastor of the Westlake Presbyterian Church, died suddenly at his home last night at 11:28 o'clock. Heart failure was the cause of his death. He was 66 years old.



## GREEK PRELATE WILL SAY MASS.

Archbishop to Have Charge  
of Christmas Service.

Nativity will be Celebrated  
Tomorrow by Orthodox.

Happening Without Parallel  
in City's History.

For the first time in the history of the Greek colony in this city, an archbishop of the Greek orthodox faith will conduct the Christmas service, to be held in the Greek Orthodox Church tomorrow morning. For, with attending priests and celebrants, Archbishop Germanos of Basilbek, Syria, will conduct high mass, starting at 8:30 o'clock tomorrow morning and continuing to noon.

According to the Greek calendar, their Christmas Day comes tomorrow. For several weeks A. C. Colman, leader of the Greek colony in this city, has been endeavoring to have Archbishop Germanos present and was deeply gratified to have that personage arrive in this city yesterday.

Archbishop Germanos was appointed a year ago to oversee the work of the Greek church in the United States. Although a Syrian, he is of the orthodox faith. It is present he is said to be the only Greek archbishop in this country.

Assisting the archbishop will be Mr. Pericles Papavasiliou, priest of the Greek Church in this city. The church will be especially decorated for the occasion, and the entire Greek colony is expected to be present to honor the distinguished visitor.

## MAN ACT INQUIRY WILL BE STARTED.

IN CASE OF GIRL WHO MASKED  
IN MALE ATTIRE.

Because of Her Refusal to Talk  
of Association with Two Men at  
Mountain Cabin, District Attorney  
Decides to Call on Federal  
Officials.

The refusal of Angie Seely, who was arrested at Round Mountain with R. H. Khipp and Foster C. Smith and brought to this city, to talk of her association with the men prompted the District Attorney yesterday in his decision to turn the case over to the Federal authorities for investigation along lines involving the Mann White Slave Act.

The Seely girl, who is only 15 years old, was taken yesterday from the Detention Home to the District Attorney's office, where an attempt was made to induce her to tell fully about her experience with the men. She flatly refused to talk, other than to make a declaration of love for Khipp.

## SIX HOURS LATER.

Bearing Loot, Two Men Attract  
Suspicion Leading to Their Arrest.

Six hours after a burglary had been committed, Edward Moore and Frank T. Hart were arrested on the street bearing in their arms the loot said to have been taken from the cigar store of O. W. Hanson, No. 711 South Hill street.

The two men were acting in a manner which awakened the suspicion of Detectives Erven and Hickok. They stopped the pair and questioned them as to where they secured the cigars and tobacco. The explanations were not satisfactory and the two men were taken to the Police Station, where Mr. Hanson identified the loot as part of that taken from his store.

Entrance to the store had been gained by breaking through a skylight and sliding into the store with a rope.

The trial was arrested by deputy sheriffs who were armed with sawed-off shotguns. Khipp said he was unarmed.

"I had a double-barreled shotgun in the house," he said, "and when I came out I pointed it at them just for fun. Of course, I did not pull the trigger. If I had wanted to get away I could have done so, for I had the drop on those sheriffs."

Khipp and Smith must soon go to trial on a charge of stealing an automobile from H. E. McDonald. They had the car in their garage and Khipp admits having sold it. He says, however, that he and Smith had only about \$100 on the machine.

## Best Way. LOVE BEATS LAW.

Former Army Aviator Marries Girl  
He was Accused of Kidnapping.  
Reconciliation after  
His Arrival from Mem-  
phis to Face Charge.

J. R. Cox, former army aviator who was brought here several days ago from Memphis, Tenn., to face a charge of kidnapping Miss Clara Urban, yesterday escaped the clutches of the law by marrying the girl. Soon after he arrived in the city a meeting was held with Miss Urban and they effected a happy reconciliation.

The couple went before Justice Hineshaw early yesterday morning and the case was ready for a hearing when Mr. Cox stated he and Miss Urban wanted to be married. The justice gladly accepted the alternative plan and married them.

## MIDWINTER NUMBER POSTAGE.

The Midwinter number of The Los Angeles Times may be mailed to any domestic address for 15 cents, postage prepaid, if the order is left at The Times office, or with any regular Times agent or route-man.

If mailed by the individual, the postage will be 7 cents per copy to any address in the United States or Canada. Foreign postage will be 14 cents.

Price of the Midwinter Number, postage not included, 10 cents.



Archbishop Germanos,  
Who will conduct Greek Christmas  
services here tomorrow.

## Project. MAY SELL CITY LAND.

Lively Campaign Started with View  
of Reclaiming on Seventy-five  
Thousand Acres Not Needed  
for Municipal Power or  
Water Requirements.

A lively campaign for the purpose of selling off at least 75,000 acres of the city's land that it does not need for aqueduct or aqueduct power purposes may soon be instituted, to judge by the discussion of the subject at yesterday's meeting of the Public Service Commission.

The subject came up when it was proposed to lease certain lands for a term of five years. Commissioner Erkenbrecher and Chief Engineer Mulholland were emphatic in their declarations that the city cannot afford to hold onto these surplus lands and that immediate steps should be taken to get rid of them. It was decided that members of the commission shall go out with Right-of-Way Agent Marting during the coming week, and make a general inspection of these properties, to determine just what are salable under present conditions.

The city holds more than 100,000 acres of land in connection with the two projects. About 25,000 acres of this must still be held to insure protection to certain water rights and power rights, but it was the expressed sentiment yesterday that the balance should be sold as quickly as possible, and that about 600 acres in the San Fernando Valley should also be disposed of at once. The valley land is valued at from \$400 to \$650 per acre. No definite valuation has yet been placed on the other lands.

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## WATER REVENUES OVER TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

A LETTER of transmission to the City Council, enclosing all the reports of departments under its jurisdiction for the last fiscal year, was adopted yesterday by the Board of Public Service Commissioners. The reports are six months late, as they should have been filed at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1916. The excuse given is "one department waited on another," and many innumerable complications.

The letter of transmission shows that six months ago the situation at the close of the fiscal year gave a total gross revenue for the water system of \$2,331,551.99, and \$47,312.45 from nonoperating properties, making a total gross revenue of \$2,378,864.44; that the operating expenses were \$574,501.87; nonoperating deductions, \$54,960.65, and interest on bonds, \$92,940.62, making a total of \$722,403.14, and leaving a surplus of \$1,551,910.65. From this is charged for depreciation the sum of \$293,248.03, leaving the net surplus at \$1,258,662.62. This has been used for extensions and betterments and to pay off bonded indebtedness.

The letter of transmission to the City Council gives a general and comprehensive review of the water and power departments, but as the figures are six months old, it is probable that at least in the power department a report will soon be made public that will bring receipts, resources and expenditures down to date. This was asked for by members of the commission several weeks ago, but so far it has not appeared.

## MORE LAND FOR CATTLE RAISERS OF THE WEST.

REGISTER ROCHE and Recorder Mitchell of the Land Office yesterday received a copy of the Ferris land law, which allows homestead entrymen to secure 640 acres of the public domain for grazing purposes. The enactment has just gone into effect.

Accompanying the copy of the law was a telegram from Clay Tailman, Commissioner of the General Land Office, authorizing the local officers to receive applications for these enlarged areas of grazing land, but to suspend all such applications for designation until the land can be examined by officers of the field division of the Interior Department and officially rated as grazing.

Any person entitled to make a homestead entry under the law, but who is not an entryman already, has a farm the amount of his present acreage must be deducted from the maximum area of 640 acres. The land must be available only for stock raising purposes, and before final proof is approved it must be shown that the land has been improved to the extent of at least 1.25

per acre, and at least one-half of such improvements must be placed on the land within three years after the date of the entry. The commutation provisions of the homestead laws will not apply to any entries under this act.

An important provision of the law is that all entries made and patents issued will contain a reservation to these bodies of water, for the benefit of the public and under the rules and regulations of the Interior Department. The secretary is also authorized to withdraw from entry any land necessary to insure access to these bodies of water, either by the public or for the movement of stock to summer or winter ranges or to shipping points.

There is considerable land in the local land district, subject to entry under this law, and a rush of applicants is expected at the Land Office. Some months will be required, however, for an examination by the field service of the land subject to entry.

## TO INSTALL OFFICERS.

Union Circle, No. 19, Ladies of the G.A.R., will hold a public installation of officers, at 2 p.m. Thursday, in Patriotic Hall, No. 1816 South Figueroa street.

## SETTLE PRELIMINARIES.

Judge Bledsoe will Try Home Builders' Case, According to Agreement Made Yesterday—Set Time for Actual Trial Nine Months Hence.

A stipulation was made in United States District Judge Bledsoe's court yesterday, relative to the preliminary and a trial of former officers and directors of the Home Builders' Association, which assures an orderly sequence in the disposition of cases that affects thousands of people.

One of the points determined was that Judge Bledsoe, barring accidents, will try the case. He officiated in the trial of the officers of the Los Angeles Investment Company, and is familiar with that sort of a prosecution, for Federal officials are authorized for the statement that there is much in common in the cases.

It was further agreed that the demurrer to the indictment and the motion to quash must be filed by February 1, and that the trial on these motions will be had on February 20, with the actual trial of the case on October 16.

It is understood that it will require not less than six months for the office of the United States District Attorney to prepare the case for trial.

## Shoes for Children

Shoes of sensible shape, well built, long-wearing and moderately priced.

Stout's  
336 SOUTH BROADWAY

—for Gold, Rainy Weather—

## Men's Ulster Storm Coats

We submit for the inspection of men who want comfort these rainy days, an express shipment of Ulster Storm Coats. They are of Oxford ulster cloth—48 to 52 inches in length—with large convertible collar and belt back. Sizes from 36 to 46 chest measure. Values \$20 to \$35. This adds one more strong feature to our overcoat values—\$15 to \$50.

Sole Distributors  
in Los Angeles—  
Stein-Bloch  
Smart Clothes

The Big Spring Street  
Clothing Store.

Starrist Frank  
437-443 SOUTH SPRING ST.  
Known for Better Values

## January Clearance Sale

We Are Sole Agents for  
Famous Brenlin Window Shades  
Ask to See Mildred  
Undermuslins for Large Windows

## Saturday Is the Children's Day

### Children's Fur Sets Half Price

There are only a few of them, so if you are interested you had better come early. There are sets of white astrakhan, Iceland fox and coney. Fancy muffs and pretty neck pieces that are all fresh and new. Regular \$4.75 to \$8.50 sets will be sold for \$2.38 to \$4.25.

### Children's Bathrobes

2 to 6-Year Sizes 95c  
6 to 14-Year Sizes \$1.75

Pretty bathrobes of heavy blanket robing in Nursery patterns, Navajo and floral designs. Pink, blue, red, navy, tan or gray.

### Girls' Wash Dresses 79c

Pretty styles for girls of 6 to 14 years. Made of gingham, chambray and poplins in pink, blue, tan and other color combinations. There are dresses in this lot worth as high as \$1.50. J. C. O. price—79c.



### Girls' Rain Capes \$2.00

Girls' absolutely rain-proof capes, made of fast color bombazine with pure rubber facing—red or navy blue. Fancy handkerchiefs attached. Sizes 6 to 14.

### Girls' Skating Sets 50c

Girls' skating or auto sets, cap and made of blanket cloth in pink or navy blue with wool tassels. Ages 6 to 14. A bargain at 50c.

### Children's 50c

Children's Jersey ribbed and second hand union suits, ankle length with high neck long sleeves. Drop seat styles. Sizes 6 to 14. J. C. O. price—50c.

### Children's 85c

Children's white wool pants in ankle length styles. Sizes 6 to 14. They are 85c, we have been featuring them on Saturday we offer them at the further reduced price of 50c.

## Women's \$2.00 Corsets—J. C. O. Price \$1.50



Hale's Special Corsets are made of strong coutil. Low models with medium length skirt, trimmed with silk and lace. \$2.00 corsets. J. C. O. special price—\$1.50.

—Front lace corsets of pink novelty material with ventilated back. Unusually smart models for... \$1.50.

—Corsets of white broche. Splendid models for the average figure. J. C. O. price for Saturday... \$1.50.

—Corsets for stout figures, reinforced across the abdomen with graduated front steel. Corsets that are worth \$2.00. J. C. O. price—\$1.50.

### Special! Corsets for 89c

Corsets made of good quality coutil, pretty trimmed with embroidery and a well toned. Popular models. A special for this—89c. Hale—Third Floor.

### Porch Sleeping Garments \$1.50

Women's flannelette gowns with hood attached and pockets for the feet. Made of Ansoning flannelette—\$1.50. Others made of heavy teal—\$1.75.

### Women's Flannelette Pajamas \$1.50

These popular pajama suits are made of heavy closely woven flannelette. Set off with frogs. Colored stripes. Hale—Third Floor.

## We Give American Trading Checks With Cash Purchases

The Road of a Thousand Wonders will take you through Storyland on your way east

Only four nights to New York over the SUNSET ROUTE.

The fast "Sunset Limited," No. 107, leaves Los Angeles at 8:40 every morning—no stops in New Orleans—arrives New York in 100 hours and 40 minutes, and with one hundred golden hours at sea. Through the "Sunset Express," another good train, leaves at 10:00 p.m. daily for New York. See the Apache Trail of Arizona.

Ticket Office: 212 West 7th Street, 806 South Spring Street, Information Bureau—Day and Night. Phone Service: Main 5322, Main 8241, Home 60841.

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# Go to Church Tomorrow

Sixth and Hope Streets—Tomorrow

**DR. R. A. TORREY**

WORLD-FAMOUS PREACHER

11 A.M.—"HOW SPIRITUAL POWER IS LOST"

7:30 P.M.—"A NEW YEAR'S CALL"

FINE MUSIC by LARGE CHORUS CHOIR

Prof. J. B. Trowbridge, director; Prof. C. H. Marsh, accompanist.

Ideal Auditorium—4000 Comfortable Free Seats—You Are Invited.

**TRINITY AUDITORIUM**

Most Southern Church in America

Dr. CHARLES C. SELEMAN, Pastor

A.M.—"The Tragedy of the One Talent Man."

P.M.—"Great Revival Service."

People's Forum.

Chief of Police Butler on "Crime and Its Control."

SPECIAL—7:30 P.M.

Concert by Famous Hahn Jubilee Singers of Chicago.

Grand Avenue at Ninth.

Dr. Kingsley at 8 P.M.

Every Tourist Should See Trinity and Hear Dr. Seelman.

**FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH**

Corner Sixth and Hill Streets

DR. CHARLES EDWARD LOCKE, Pastor, will preach.

11 A.M.—SERMON BY DR. E. P. RYLAND, SUBJECT: "CONSIDER JESUS."

7:30 P.M.—MR. A. J. JENNINGS, "THE FARMER CONVERTED OUTLAW AND BANDIT."

SUBJECT: "THE LADDER OF BEING."

Dr. H. W. Brodbeck, Superintendent.

Epworth League at 8 P.M.

EVERYBODY INVITED.

**UNIVERSITY METHODIST CHURCH**

JANUARY 7, 1917. REV. W. E. TILGNER, D.D.

MORNING SERVICE. 11 A.M. SUBJECT: "THE LADDER OF BEING."

COMMUNION SERVICE. RECEPTION OF MEMBERS. UNIVERSITY CHURCH.

**THEOSOPHY.**

**United Lodge of Theosophists**

FIFTH FLOOR, METROPOLITAN BLDG.

SUNDAY, 8 P.M.

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11 A.M. {The Rev. Robert B. Gooden

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CHURCH OF THE PEOPLE.

"WHAT I WISH 1917 WOULD BRING"

ADDRESS BY REYNOLD E. BLIGHT.

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Musical Program.

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ANNIE REE MILITE, SPEAKER.

SUNDAY, 11 A.M. BRACKETT HALL, 221 West 10th, near Grand. MRS. MILITE BUREAU, 10:30 A.M. SUNDAY-SCHOOL, 9:30 A.M. to 11 A.M. Sermon, 11 A.M. at Home of Mrs. C. E. Ellwood Nash, 1212 S. Alvarado, beginning Monday, January 8, at 8 P.M. ALL WELCOME. Free will offering.

**UNITARIAN**

**FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH**

223 SOUTH FLOWER ST. E. STANTON HODGINS, Minister

Sunday Services at 11 A.M. Subject, "A GREATER CHRISTIANITY." Special Musical Quartet, 8:30 A.M. to 9:30 A.M. Sermon, 9:30 A.M. at 8:45 A.M. Reception of members at close of morning service.

**PREPARE THE TOURISTS.**

Eastern tourists bound for the Southland now have the opportunity of learning about Los Angeles before arriving here. Cloth-bound tourist book "Los Angeles, the See It," printed in large type, easily read while a train is in motion, have been placed in the libraries and dining cars of all passenger trains entering Los Angeles. The Chamber of Commerce had the special edition printed and distributed.

**BANK ELECTIONS DIRECTORS.**

(LOCAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SAN GABRIEL, Jan. 5.—At the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of San Gabriel, held today, the following well-known business men were elected to the board of directors for the coming year: Messrs. Francis M. Townsend, W. Frank Harrison and John C. Ends. Mr. William R. Fee was elected president, John C. Ends, vice-president, and E. Jay Aye was retained as cashier.

**See Yosemite's Waterfalls.**

Five miles of beautiful mountain scenery, as seen by David A. Curry, Walker Thayer.

**UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.**

There are telegrams at the Western Union for Miss Alice Bangs, Mrs. Ada Baker, Jeffrey Stanley Brown, H. Derudio, D. J. Hall, W. H. Hood, Ollie Johnson, F. B. Jones, Edward Love, Rev. Leopold Stanley, Walter Woods, Postal A. W. Cullen, Gofrey Pam and P. B. Sheather.

**HEAD MASTER'S SERMONS.**

Rev. Robert B. Gooden, head master of the Harvard Military School of this city, conducted under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, will preach at both morning and evening services in St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral, Olive street, opposite Central Park, tomorrow. Mr. Gooden is considered one of the foremost pulpits orators of the Episcopal Church in Southern California.

**COURSE OF FREE LECTURES.**

L. W. Rogers, national lecturer for the Theosophical Society, will give a course of free lectures, beginning tomorrow night, at the headquarters of the Los Angeles lodge, in the Blum Building. The subjects of these lectures will be "More About Reincarnation," "Dreams and Their Meaning," and "The Purpose of Life."

**SACRED CONCERT.**

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA Glee Club, now on its holiday tour throughout California, will give a sacred concert at the First Methodist Church tomorrow evening. This club is made up of twenty trained male voices. It is the most popular organization on the campus at Berkeley. Each term 200 voices are tried out. For this reason, it is selected to sing with the club six weeks at the end of this time the twenty best voices are elected to the club. The club is under the skillful guidance of Clinton H. Morse of the class of 1895, who is the dean of American college boys here. This fine company of college boys has sung its way into the hearts of the people all over America. The services of this institution will be interesting especially in the visit of the club to Los Angeles.

**EVANGELISTIC.**

HOLLYWOOD MEETINGS.

Rev. C. L. Kline, student pastor, will preach tomorrow both morning and evening services in the Hollywood Methodist Episcopal Church, Hollywood and Vine streets. These services will open a series of revival meetings to continue until the end of the month. The services will be given by Dr. C. C. Seelman of Trinity Auditorium. There will be special music by Mrs. C. F. Davidson, soprano, and A. L. Miller, soloist and harpist.

**ST. VIBIANA'S CATHEDRAL SERVICES.**

At 9 o'clock today, which is the Feast of the Epiphany, there will be a solemn mass in St. Vibiana's Cathedral. Tomorrow at the 10:30 o'clock mass the sermon will be preached by Rev. Father Hegarty. The subject of his sermon will be "Bound by Ideas—Liberated Through Thought," and "Relation of Expectancy to Healing."

**AT ST. VINCENT'S CHURCH.**

A solemn mass of requiem for the repose of the soul of the late Rev. Patrick H. McDonnell, C.M., was held yesterday morning at St. Vincent's Church, in this city, and who died in St. Louis on New Year's day. The service was held in St. Vincent's Church, Grand avenue and Washington street, at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, January 14.

**FIRST UNIVERSALIST.**

Dr. C. Ellwood Nash will celebrate tomorrow the anniversary of the beginning of his eleventh year as pastor of the First Universalist Church. He will speak on "The First of Religion."

**BROADWAY CHRISTIAN.**

"HAVE FAITH IN GOD."

The regular annual meeting of the Broadway Christian Church, No. 223 North Broadway, will be held this forenoon. Rev. B. F. Coulter, made the first Lord's Day service of every year very significant day in the activities of the church. It was his custom to preach on that day from the very significant day in the activities of the church. It was his custom to preach on that day from the very significant day in the activities of the church. It was his custom to preach on that day from the very significant day in the activities of the church.

**DR. TORREY'S TOPICS.**

AUDITORIUM IMPROVEMENTS.

Dr. R. A. Torrey, pastor of the Church of the Open Door, Bible Institute Auditorium, will preach on the following topics tomorrow: Morning, "How Spiritual Power is Lost; evening, "A New Year's Call." Massive plate-glass storm doors have been placed in front of the auditorium, separating the handsome arcade from the vestibule, and the large space above them is being filled with art glass. This is done to overcome a draught of air, caused by the constant opening and closing of the inner doors, and also to inclose the two stairways leading to the first balcony. The improvement will add yet more to the comfort of the great auditorium.

**WEST ADAMS METHODIST.**

Beginning tomorrow morning and continuing through the ensuing week, the West Adams Methodist Church will observe the week of prayer with evening services on week days. The pastor, Rev. W. T. Davis, will speak tomorrow morning on "The Mystery of It," and the sermon will be followed by communion. The topic for the week night meetings will be "When a Man's Man," "Today," "Turning Around," "The Man Next Door," and "The Right Road."

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# TRADERS BEWILDERED BY PRICE MOVEMENTS.

Extensive Short-covering Contributes to Irregularity in Stock Exchange Dealings, with Professionals Again in Control—Bonds are Narrow and Irregular—Another Big Gain in Cash is Due.

**NEW YORK, Jan. 5.**—The market again was subjected almost entirely to caprices of professional traders today, that faction availing itself of various developments and complications to demonstrate price of leading stocks from 2 to 6 points. Extensive short covering contributed to irregularity, and for the most part normal rallies at the close. Price movements were most bewildering throughout the session, not less than three successive declines and rallies occurring in the first three hours, with some relaxation of pressure later. Following the usual custom, United States Steel was again the storm center, that stock registering an extreme decline of 3 1/2 points at 10:30, and a set loss of 1 1/2. Rallies were inclined to advance until heavy selling in other quarters created general irregularity. Canadian Pacific was most heavy of the high-grade transportation stocks. Equipments and munitions kept pace with Steel. Shipping shares were heavy to weak. Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies making an extreme recovery of 5 1/2 points. Sugars also developed reactionary tendencies, with petroleum, industrial alcohol and central leather. Erwin Sloss-Sheriff Steel, on which divisions were resumed at the rate of 6 per cent, failed to hold its early advance. Total sales of stocks amounted to 3,000,000 shares.

Increased shadings in sterling and the city changes recorded in foreign remittances. Domestic money rates were unchanged, with a very light inquiry over the week end. Forecasts point to another large local gain of cash, mainly from the sale of government bonds. Additional weakness in traction lines featured the irregular and narrow bond market. Total sales, however, were \$5,000,000. United States advanced 1/2 point, and Panama 1/4 per cent on call.

**COMPARISON OF SALES.**  
BY DIRECT WIRE-EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.  
NEW YORK BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Jan. 5.—Following is comparison of today's stock and bond sales:

**COMPARISON OF STOCK SALES.**  
Total sales, January 5, 1917: \$5,000,000. Of week last year: \$4,500,000. Of same date, 1916: \$3,500,000.

**COMPARISON OF BOND SALES.**  
Total sales, January 5, 1917: \$1,000,000. Of week last year: \$1,200,000. Of same date, 1916: \$800,000.

**BANK CLEARINGS.**  
BY DIRECT WIRE-EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.  
NEW YORK BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Jan. 5.—Bank clearings in the United States for the week ending January 5, 1917, as reported to Broadway:

**STOCK QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.**  
Published by Lewis & Breen, Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, New York City.

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# The Public Service.

## ABSENCE ACTS AS A DIVORCE SPUR.

### CAPITALIST GETS DECREE ON DESERTION CHARGE.

Went to Arizona, He Says, and Returned to Find Wife's Love Cold and Demand for Six Thousand Dollars Await Him—Her Suit Gets Frosty Reception.

It is apparent that in the case of Mrs. Dorothy Thorbecke, the absence of her husband, Joseph Thorbecke, a retired capitalist, did not make her heart grow fonder. In Judge Wood's court, in divorce proceedings yesterday, she testified that he made a trip to Arizona on business. Up to that time his wife seemed happy, but on his return she not only refused to see him, it is alleged, but sent a demand for \$6,000. This was followed by a suit for separate maintenance brought by Mrs. Thorbecke. The Thorbeckes were married in San Diego in 1914. He was 43 years old and she 31 at the time. The decree was granted on the ground of desertion.

### 'AGAINST RAILWAY. BONDING COMPANY WINS.

The Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company was given a verdict of \$4,000 against the Los Angeles Railway by a jury in Judge Wilber's court yesterday, in a suit growing out of the death of R. P. Ogan, 73 years old, a salesman for Davies Brothers. He was fatally injured, March 21, 1915, when he drove a buggy in front of a car at Pico street and Union avenue and was struck.

### WANTS DAMAGES. AGAINST SUPERVISOR.

R. A. MacKenzie filed suit against Supervisor Hamilton yesterday to recover \$24,445 for injuries he sustained while he was driving his automobile across the intersection of Loftus and Palm avenues, near Wilmar station, May 19, 1916, and was precipitated to a depth of forty-two feet by reason of the streets being under construction.

### IN THE GREGORY CASE.

Because it was late in the day when Attorney Earl Gregory concluded his argument for the defendant, the case of Ellen Gregory, charged with the murder of John Brennan, was continued until this morning when Deputy District Attorney Selph will close for the State. It is expected the case of Gregory will rest with the jury by noon.

### IN AND OUT. ABOUT THE COURTS.

DEATH STOPS SUIT. The announcement yesterday that J. M. Tice, defendant in the \$100,000 damages brought by Theresa M. Thurmert, who was injured in an automobile accident, had died, resulted in the action being ordered off calendar by Judge Taft. It was alleged that the death was due to Mr. Tice's negligence.

WINE DECREE. Charging Dr. Alvin Shattuck with desertion and failure to provide, Mrs. Anita Shattuck obtained a decree of divorce from Judge Wood yesterday. Dr. Shattuck did not contest the suit.

GETS THE CHANCE. Having demonstrated his determination to reform, Frank Earl yesterday was granted probation by Superior Judge Willis. The young man was arrested six months ago for embezzlement and upon his story that strong drink was the cause of his unhappy condition and he would like to go to Patton for a cure, his trial was postponed. Yesterday he came back and told the judge that he was a well man and would never stray from the straight and narrow path if given a chance. He was given the chance.

HELD TO ANSWER. George McBride was held to the Superior Court for trial yesterday when he appeared before Justice Palmer on a charge of stealing some rings from a South Broadway jewelry store. His bail was fixed at \$2500.

### INSTALL OFFICERS.

Federated Improvement Association. The newly-elected officers of the Federated Improvement Association were installed at the monthly meeting last night in Redman's Hall, No. 871 South Hill street. They are as follows: H. M. Lannan, president; H. B. McCallum, first vice-president; J. P. Graves, second vice-president; John H. Martin, attorney, and H. M. Chapman, secretary and treasurer. During the evening talks were made by Mr. McCallum and Mr. Lannan and reports of the year's work were read by the secretary. Music for the meeting last night was furnished by the sixty-eight-street school orchestra.

## MOTOR-PROPELLED MACHINES NEEDED.

### FIRE COMMISSION TO ASK COUNCIL FOR THEM.

About Ninety Thousand Dollars will Have to be Raised for the Purpose, but Chief Says Request is Made in the Interest of Proper Economy.

Calling for an expenditure of about \$90,000, a request by the Fire Commission will be presented to the Council this morning to provide sufficient funds for motor-propelled apparatus to complete the motorizing of the department.

Fire Chief Eley reported that unless this is done it will be necessary almost immediately to buy ten horses. He says the motorizing is requested in the interests of proper economy, efficiency, better sanitation and more available quarters for the men. He states that sixteen tractors are needed and ten chassis. The commission recommended Capt. Edwin A. Gripp of Truck Co. No. 3 for capturing a would-be burglar and turning him over to a patrolman, and approved Chief Eley's action in giving Capt. Gripp twenty merits.

### GAS HEARING. ECONOMIC SUMMONED.

After consultation with City Attorney Stephens yesterday President Fulton Lane of the Board of Public Utilities advised the Economic Gas Company that it will be called upon to show, at a public hearing next Thursday at 3 o'clock p.m., how much manufactured gas is distributed and the quality in British thermal units.

The company will also be called upon to show why it should not reconstruct its natural gas lines to deliver natural gas to the works, or to some central point where it could be mixed uniformly with manufactured gas—if it were necessary to manufacture gas under that the same quality of gas should be served to all consumers, and further why, in case of a shortage of natural gas, why it should not be required to shut off the lowest class of consumers, in accordance with its rate schedule.

They Can Resign. The Board of Public Works decided yesterday that the six inspectors who are working on probation and whose services are not entirely satisfactory have an opportunity to resign. City Engineer Hamilton was so instructed.

### Motor Truck Opinion.

The awarding of the motor truck contract was again postponed, as the City Attorney said his opinion given day before yesterday was only a general opinion and not on this particular case.

### Another Complaint.

M. M. Heston of No. 240 East Avenue 57 and a score of other residents in that neighborhood complained to the Board of Public Works that the bright light from the corner of Avenue 57 and Omaha street has been discontinued and smaller lights installed by the city. City Electrician Manahan reported that the department "will be glad to alter the lighting to the intensity of light as soon as finances permit."

### City Hall Notes.

The Council adopted the ordinance providing for twenty-five additional policemen.

The sum of \$100 was ordered transferred to the City Prosecutor's secret service fund.

Thomas Hughes was appointed a member of the Board of Harbor Commissioners to fill out the term of Mayor Woodman, resigned. He immediately attended a meeting of the commission, at which C. M. Gordon was re-elected president.

### Mystery.

### PANGS OF CONSCIENCE.

Wearing Concealing Veil, Woman in Black Returns Value Ring to Downtown Hotel Saying a Friend Had Found It. No Questions Asked.

Stricken conscience, wearing a concealing veil, appeared in the Alexandria yesterday and returned a \$100 diamond ring which had been lost in the hotel by Mrs. Charles Jacobs, No. 48 Rose avenue, Ocean Park. The conscience was borne by a tall woman dressed in black.

She hurried to the hotel desk and handed the ring to one of the clerks. "A woman friend of mine picked it up in the hotel several days ago," she said, "and now she wishes to return it."

### FAILED TO REGISTER.

### Dentist is Fined for Practicing Without Health Board's Permission.

J. W. Weatherbee, a dentist residing at No. 6944 South Alvarado street, was convicted in Police Court yesterday of practicing dentistry without having registered with the Board of Public Health. He was sentenced by Police Judge Chesbro to pay a \$10 fine.

## EVIDENCE PILES UP.

### Old Montana Neighbors Testify in Liscom Estate Fight that Deceased Called Fatherless Child "His Little Girl."

### Case Soon to End.

More evidence was brought out in Judge Riva's court yesterday to the effect that Mrs. Hattie M. Hooking was the daughter of the late George W. Liscom of Miles City, Mont., and Long Beach; that she was cared for in his family, and that it was the intention of both himself and his second wife to give her the estate. Mrs. Hooking was born to a young girl who had been taken into the Liscom home twenty-five years ago. The mother is now Mrs. Paulus Daly and she is making a legal fight in the interest of her daughter to have the \$25,000 Liscom estate administered to the latter. The claim is opposed by the brother, nieces and nephews of George W. Liscom, who claim that Hattie was never legally adopted by the Liscoms. Mrs. Daly called a number of citizens of Miles City, who formerly resided in Miles City, and who remembered the fact that Mr. Liscom referred to Hattie as "his little girl."

Frank Liscom, the administrator, and the other heirs are represented by Attorneys Richardson and Crall. Attorney Kapp represents the estate and Mayor Wheaton of Long Beach represents Mrs. Daly. The case will be closed Thursday.

### Refugee.

## DRIVEN FROM HOLY LAND BY MOSELM.

### ZIONIST LEADER HERE AFTER BEING MADE OUTCAST.

Says Economic Conditions in Palestine are Despicable Because of the Allies' Blockade, and People will Soon Face Starvation—Hebrew Movement Not Killed.

Driven from Palestine by the Turks because of his birth in Russia, Dr. Ben Zion Mossinohn came to America and yesterday arrived in Los Angeles. He is registered at the Alexandria from Jaffa. The distinguished Hebrew is a leader in the international Zionist movement and was principal of the Hebrew Academy, the chief institution of learning established by the Zionists.

"Economic conditions in Palestine are very bad because of the blockade of the French and British," said Dr. Mossinohn. "Food is scarce and the population, while not actually starving at last report, is on the verge of such a terrible condition. Flour sells at a price approximately \$1 a pound. Other ordinary commodities are similarly priced."

The visitor, who is a giant in proportion and crowned with a veritable mane of black hair, augmented by an immense beard, declares the Zion movement will progress despite the war.

"We had established forty-four colonies in which industrial, political and cultural development had been rapid," he said. "The war may stop the growth of these for the time being, and even cause destruction of some of them, but the work has already proved itself and will be continued."

Dr. Mossinohn will remain in Los Angeles about ten days, the Zionist world organization has announced. He spoke in German last night to a large audience at Temple Sinai. He is the subject of conditions in Palestine.

### Literary.

### HE LIKES TO READ.

Desiring Copies of "The Times" so Much that He Seals Them. Man Reaps Jail Sentence and a Severe Lecture from the Judge for Theft.

W. W. Bernhardt, No. 1043 West Forty-third street, desired copies of The Times so much that he stole them. Yesterday he was sentenced to serve five days in jail by Police Judge Crawford for the theft.

He was arrested at Forty-third street and Menlo avenue by Policeman Mahoney, who seized Bernhardt appropriate a number of copies of The Times, copies of an other morning daily, and a bottle of whisky. When arrested, the policeman said, Bernhardt could not give a satisfactory reason for having taken the papers.

Police Judge Crawford lectured Bernhardt severely, criticizing the theft of newspapers as one of the most exasperating and inexcusable of petty crimes.

### Honor.

### PAST BINDS HIM.

Rather than Reveal Girl's Name in Case, Son of Wealthy Family Told Security to Prison Instead of Applying for Probation.

James Francis, said to be son of a wealthy eastern family, would be on the streets a free man today if he had applied for probation yesterday when taken before Superior Judge Willis for sentence, having been convicted of burglarizing several lodging-houses.

"I understand if I apply for probation I will have to tell the truth about my past," the prisoner told the judge. "Yes, that will be expected of you," the jurist replied.

### DISPOSES OF STOCK.

### Flood Puts an End to Citrus Growing by the County.

Acting under instruction of the Board of Supervisors, the County Counsel yesterday entered into a contract for the sale of the county's stock in the California Fruit Growers' Exchange and the Fruit Growers' Supply company for \$1200. This stock was purchased by the county when oranges were cultivated on the County Farm. Shipments of considerable quantity were made until the big storm of 1914 washed out the orchards and abolished the industry.

## GREETERS TO MEET.

### And Pick Candidate for the National Presidency.

Tuesday night is to be "Greeting's Night" at the Lankerschen. The local organization will decide at that time which of two candidates to boost for the presidency of the National Greetingers at the coming convention in Boston, at Y. B. Bedell, assistant manager of the Hayward, has been prominently named, as has Leigh Fuller, manager of the Schuyler Hotel, Long Beach. The latter is sometimes referred to as "daddy the Greetingers," having been instrumental in the founding of the order of hotel clerks and managers. Mr. Bedell has been very active locally and nationally and both men have been asked by eastern organizations to put their hats in the ring.

### DUTCH VOICE CULTURE.

### Educated People of Holland Have a Sweetness of Tone.

[Indianapolis News.] It has become a subject of remark in recent years that the voice of educated persons in Holland has a sweetness of tone which is rarely heard in any other country in Europe and certainly not in America. Dr. N. J. Poock van der Hagen, of the Hague, Holland, tells in the New York Medical Record how this has been brought about by a reform which began twenty years ago. During this period the culture and refinement of speech has been improved by the oral voice hygienics and purification of the accent.

To every Dutch training school for teachers, he says, is attached nowadays a specialist for voice hygienics who is called by the government or by the municipality to which the school belongs. Moreover, in the large towns, as in The Hague and Amsterdam, the municipality has appointed a specialist for voice hygienics, who gives courses free of charge to the teachers of the municipal schools. Those courses were started to combat the throat disease (the "croup") which was common among the teachers, in the exercise of their profession, are so frequently subjected to a matter of course that those trained teachers exert a favorable refining influence over the speech of the pupils.

He has often noticed that the young teachers, who have followed the course, take pleasure in correcting the speech and purifying the accent of the children who are under their care and demand from them a faultless pronunciation.

To this may be added that in every town of any importance in Holland a specialist for speech impediments is attached to the public schools and salaried by the municipality.

### COMPLETE ON EVEN TERMS.

### Cannot Control the Action of Nations in Trade and Manufacturing.

[Manufacturers' Record.] Official standing is given by Democratic campaign managers to an utterance of Henry Ford that "if we cannot control our own terms with any country on earth, then we ought to quit."

This is suggestive of the historic attitude of Job Tombs. At the time of the South coast strike the conviction that the South coast strike was a failure was reinforced by the fact that the South coast strike was a failure.

How are we going to compel other nations to compete with us on "even" terms? Can we force Germany, for instance, to abandon her paternalism, her subsidies, her cartels and all other features of the government with which she smothered a world monopoly of the dyestuff industry and secured for herself a lead in many other lines?

Can we wrest "even terms" from China and Japan or any of the countries where the wage scale is so low that the standard of living among workingmen is so totally different from ours? A man sent once to get hold of a bit of a friend and he found him up, himself fell by the wayside. "His plan evidently was to get so drunk himself that he would follow his sober by comparison," a witness remarked.

If we can't compel other nations to meet us on our terms, we will be advised to lower the standards of wages and living here so that we will be on "even terms" with nations elsewhere?

### WAYS OF FISH.

### The Mackerel Called the Clown of the Inhabitants of the Ocean.

[New London Day.] Speaking of fishing, I wish someone who knows about such things would tell me what is the matter with the mental equipment of a mackerel. Armies of people have been known to follow him and he has caused untold misery to the fish. There are conditions under which you can expect, with a reasonable degree of certainty, that the fish will do certain things. They will come in with the tide and go out with it. They will be best at half tide or at full sea, or at this or that time of day. The different tribes have different characteristics, but as a rule there is some degree of consistency in the habits of any particular tribe.

But the mackerel is the clown, the Eva Tangany, the prize nut of Finnytown. It wouldn't greatly surprise me if he were the most cunning of all mackerels at all closely to see a dove of them climb out of the ocean and dance up Montauk avenue on their tails—or on their noses—any day. It is obviously the one fixed plan of the mackerel to do anything that is not expected. I would be perfectly willing to yield due acknowledgment to the intelligence of the mackerel, displayed in his eating every particle of solid matter in the slish which you throw overboard, in full sight of your grizzled eyes, and absolutely refusing to eat your bait—if it were not for the fact that perhaps when he is in a riot thereafter every mackerel within a quarter of a mile of your boat is as likely as not to be engaged in a riot trying to push the other mackerel away so that he may get a grab at your bare hook.

### INVITE GLASS EXHIBIT.

Los Angeles has been invited to take part in the annual glass exhibit that will be held through January in Pittsburgh. Buyers of glass and chinaware from all parts of the world are in attendance, according to a telegram received yesterday by the Chamber of Commerce.

## Dear Children:

—At last! The musical comedy you have been waiting to see will be given today at 2 o'clock. "With Cupid at the Mast" will be one of the best productions ever staged in Fairland. Don't miss it. Your friend,  
The Hamburger Story Girl

Established 1881  
**Hamburger's**  
BROADWAY AND HILL EIGHTH STREETS  
SUNSET BDWY. 1168 — HOME 10063

## 5c Cigars

—7 for 25c  
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—2 for 25c Marcletta Cigars  
—The 10c Marcletta Cigars (Hamburger's—Today)

# Today—Children's Day in the Great January Clearance Sale

—And, what a wonderful day it'll be for boys, for girls, yes, and for the wee tots, too—such wonderful new clothes and such wonderful values—why, all the papas and mamas in Los Angeles will come a-shopping at Hamburger's, the Children's Store, to share in the midwinter money-saving economies. Today will be a busy, busy day—so plan to be early.

## Children's \$5 and \$6.95 Coats \$3.95

—Coats for little tots of 2 to 6 years—coats of corduroy, of chinchilla, of zibeline, of fancy mixtures; smart styles, all of them—\$3.95. Other coats—  
\$7.50 to \$10.00 Coats, \$5.00 \$15.00 to \$19.50 Coats, \$10.00  
\$10.95 to \$13.50 Coats, \$7.50 \$25.00 to \$35.00 Coats, \$18.50  
—Coats of broadcloth and plush among them.

## Children's Winter Hats \$2.50

Formerly Priced \$3.50 and \$5.00—now  
—Hats of velvet, corduroy and plush, some in the popular poke bonnet shapes, others with rolled brims, many trimmed with fur—\$2.50. Also—  
—Children's \$5.50 and \$7.50 Hats, \$3.50  
—Children's \$7.95 to \$12.50 Hats, \$5.00

## Girls' \$5 to \$8.95 Coats, Now \$4.95

—Coats for girls of 6 to 14 years—coats of zibeline, corduroy, velvet, chinchilla and novelty mixtures—lined for midwinter comfort—\$4.95.

## Boys' Norfolk Suits, \$5

—One, two or a few sizes of a pattern—sizes 6 to 17 years in the lot—underpriced at \$5.00 for the January Clearance.  
—Nobby norfolds, in grays, tans, browns and mixtures; some with an extra pair of trousers—\$5.00.

## Boys' Long Trouser Suits \$12.95

—And an extra pair of long trousers, too, with each suit. Nobby mixtures; sizes 21, 22, 23 and 24—\$12.95.

## Boys' Sweaters, \$3.95

—All wool knit ruff-neck sweaters; green, brown, gray and cardinal, with tab fasteners; sizes 22 to 34.

## Boys' Outing Pajamas, 75c

—The two-piece style, in pink and blue stripes; sizes 8 to 14.

## Boys' School Blouses, 50c

—Percale blouses in neat patterns; tape bottom; all sizes.  
(Hamburger's—Second Floor—Today)

## Boys' Corduroy Pants, \$1.75

—Made with double seat and button knees, dark brown corduroy.

## Boys' Leather-top Hats, 50c

—Sizes for boys of 3 to 10 years; round crown, turn down brims.  
(Hamburger's—Second Floor—Today)

## Boys' English Boots, \$2.75

—All sizes from 1 to 8 1/2, when the Sale starts. English lace boots, of strong calf-skin—very serviceable and away underpriced at \$2.75, pair.  
(Hamburger's—Main Floor—Today)

## Girls' \$5 Dresses \$3.95

—The regulation and empire models; sizes 6 to 12 years—serviceable, smart-looking dresses for wear—\$3.95.

## Girls' \$10.00 to \$12.50 Coats, \$8.45

—Sizes 8 to 14 years—coats of camel, sitting and novelty mixtures—\$8.45.

## Girls' and Juniors' Coats \$8.45

—Coats of plush, velvety cloth, corduroy, and mixtures, in plaid and in plain colors, trimmed with fur—sizes 8 to 17 years—\$8.45.

## Girls' Coats, 8 to 17 Years, at \$16.95

—Juniors' and girls' coats, of plush and broadcloth, fur trimmed styles among them.

## Girls' Rain Capes, \$2.25 to \$3.50

—Capes that will protect school clothes from showers—and keep the wearers dry and comfortable. In plaid and in plain colors, with large gathered hoods, blue—sizes 8 to 14.  
(Hamburger's—Second Floor—Today)

## Santa Fe Excursions During January

Reduced round trip fares—  
Salt Lake City . . . \$40.00  
On sale Jan. 9 and 10—return limit Jan. 31.

Denver and Cheyenne \$60  
On sale Jan. 9-10-14-15-16—return Jan. 31.

Chicago . . . \$72.50  
St. Louis . . . \$70.00  
On sale Jan. 20-21—good for two months.

E. W. McGee, Gen. Agt.  
Six Eleven Hill Street  
Phone service day or night  
60941—Main 738  
Santa Fe Station  
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## KNOW-DOC

(Japanese Style)  
PORE TREATMENT  
Take time for your skin. Apply application over affected parts.  
(USE IT THREE TIMES)

## Schools and Colleges

### JANUARY ENROLLMENT

Now in progress at the ISAAC WOODBURY—the foremost Office and Business Training School, now in its THIRTY-THIRD year of efficiency service. Enroll TODAY if ready, or call today to make arrangements, or phone or write for information literature.

The Isaacs Woodbury Business College  
FIFTH FLOOR, HAMBURGER BUILDING—EIGHTH AND BROADWAY  
100 Post Office Street, N. East and District  
EDWARD KING Bldg., Second Floor, Main 123

### CUMNOCK SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION

Three-hour colloquial course in all phases of Literary Interpretation, Story-telling, Public Speaking, Music, Art, Aesthetic Dancing, etc. Fall term Oct. 15. In session every campus and building. Catalogue on request. HELEN A. BROOKS, A. M., Director, 184 E. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles. (See ads of Cumnock Academy tomorrow.)

### DRAMA, FANCY AND CLASSICAL DANCING

Regular Day Class in Drama meets every day. Children's class meets every Wednesday afternoon and Saturday morning. Held for Catalogue. Phone furnished by Southern California Music Company.

### The Egan School

Children's class meets every Wednesday afternoon and Saturday morning. Held for Catalogue. Phone furnished by Southern California Music Company.

### St Catherine's School, 325 West Adams Street

Non-sectarian preparatory school for the Mariborough and Girls' Collegiate schools; small classes, out-of-door study, corrective gymnastics, aesthetic and ballroom dancing. Limited house department. Principal, Miss Thomas 12199, South 44.

### Y. M. C. A. SCHOOLS

Day and Evening, New Term Jan. 2, 1917. Accounting, Radio, Commercial Art, Automobile, Machine, Typing, English, Spanish, French, Italian, etc. Catalogue free. 10321 Main 8260.

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Only church school—only home school—only country school. All general courses. University trained teachers. Accredited. Phone 31230 for appointment and automobile trip to Mt. Washington.

### THE INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

Courses in Foreign Trade Methods, Economics, Business English, Stenography, Spanish, Foreign Exchange, Training for positions at home and abroad. Includes Consular and Civil Service. Day and Evening Classes. Free Booklet. 264-2 Equitable Bank Bldg., First and Spring Sts.

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265-269 N. Union Ave., Los Angeles, Cal. Day, Evening and Day School for Young Men and Women. Grammar and High School grades. Business Branches. Free Application. Send for Catalogue. Term opens Jan. 8th, 1917. Illustrated



6, 1917.—[PART III]

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7 for 25c

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the 10c Marcella Cigars, 7c  
(Hamburgers—Today)

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Sale



Now \$4.95

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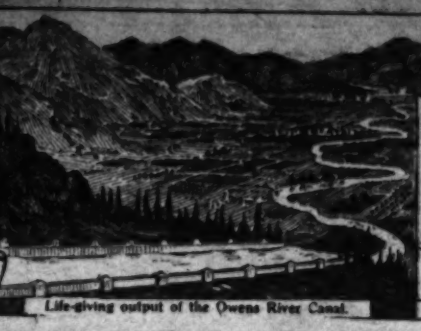
50 Coats, \$8.45

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Life-giving output of the Owens River Canal.



LOS ANGELES TIMES



Bound for the Ultimate West.

# ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

MAGAZINE OF THE FAR-FLUNG SOUTHWEST.

TEN CENTS

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1917.

1781—1917.



Planning Future Greatness.

\*Issued with the Los Angeles Sunday Times and served to its subscribers. The Magazine, complete in itself, is also mailed separately to any address ordered. (For terms, etc., see page 31.)

4 Pages  
16 PAGES

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## CARNATIONS—CARNATIONS—CARNATIONS

The present is an ideal time to make a planting of these universally popular favorites; set out now means an abundance of fine blossoms next summer, autumn and winter. We have a splendid collection of fine, thrifty plants in 2½-inch pots.

### Three Fine Novelties

**BELLE WASHBURN**—Pure bright scarlet, very large, long stemmed.  
**CHAMPION**—Immense blooms, deliciously fragrant, very free, deep scarlet.  
**MATCHLESS**—A magnificent pure white of mammoth size, clove scented.  
 Price of any of the three novelties, each 15 cents; per doz., \$1.50.  
 Special Offer—Four plants of each of the three varieties, twelve in all, postpaid to any address for \$1.50.

### Four Superb Newer Varieties

**ADMIRATION**—Strongly clove scented, immense blooms, color, white overlaid rose.  
**BEATRICE MAYBERRY**—Rich bright rose pink.  
**E. K. HARVEY**—Pure white, stained rose pink.  
**GORGEOUS**—Deep rose pink, enormous size, long stemmed, fragrant.  
 Price of any of the above four varieties, each 10 cents; per doz., \$1.00.  
 Special Offer—Three of each variety, twelve in all, postpaid to any address for \$1.00.

### General Collection Standard Sorts

**DR. CHOATE**—Highly scented, medium sized, scarlet.  
**ENCHANTRESS**—Enormous shell pink flowers.  
**ELDORADO**—Yellow, daintily pencilled scarlet.  
**FAIR MAID**—Blush pink, very free bloomer.  
**HALOWARDEN**—Rich crimson maroon.  
**LOS ANGELES**—Deeply fringed pure white.  
**PROSPERITY**—White overlaid deep rose.  
**PURITY**—Snow white, large.  
**ROOSEVELT**—Dark maroon red.  
**WHITE ENCHANTRESS**—Immense blush white.  
**WHITE FAIR MAID**—A pure white sport of Fair Maid.  
 Price of any of the above 12 varieties, each, 10 cents; per doz., 75 cents.  
 If wanted by mail add 10 cents per doz. to cover postage.

### Plants For Early Spring Blooming

Some hardy annuals for immediate planting:  
**CALENDULA LEMON QUEEN**—Bright lemon yellow; per doz., 50 cents.  
**CALENDULA ORANGE KING**—Deep orange yellow; per doz., 50 cents.  
**ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragons)** Golden King—Dark scarlet, pink and pure white, fine for early cutting. Per doz., 50c; per 100, \$3.50.  
**SALPIGLOSSIS**—A fine lot of plants in 2-inch pots, just the thing you need for a grand show in a sunny bed; per doz., 50 cents; per 100, \$2.50.

### Three Magnificent Verbenas

If you want something to produce a display of color over a long period, try a bed of our fancy giant varieties.  
**CRIMSON KING**—Mammoth trusses of blood red flowers, the largest and most richly-colored verbenas in existence; fine plants from 2-inch pots; per doz., \$1.00, postpaid to any address.  
**ELLEN WILMOT**—Rich rose pink, the largest and finest of all pink shades; per doz., 75 cents, postpaid to any address.  
**MRS. CLEVELAND**—An immense flowered pure white, the best in its particular shade; per doz., 75 cents, postpaid to any address.

### Giant Gladiolus H. & S. Hybrids

Now is the time to make a planting of these superb giant Gladiolus. Our strain of these is without a peer. Enormous blossoms, giant spikes, superb colors. Do not neglect to plant a few of these at once. You can depend on a show of bloom by May. Invaluable either for ornament in the garden or as cut flowers. Gladiolus last over a week as cut flowers.  
 PRICE—Each 10c. Per Doz., \$1.00.  
 If wanted by mail, add 10c per dozen extra for postage.

### Tuberose White Pearl

Plant now for early summer blooming. Deliciously scented spikes, perfectly double pure white flowers. Once established in your garden the clumps grow larger season after season and produce an abundance of flowers. Our stock of bulbs this year is exceedingly fine.  
 PRICE—Each 10c. Per dozen, \$1.00.  
 Postpaid to any address.

### Golden Yellow Calla Lily (Richardia Elliottiana)

A superb pure yellow Calla Lily from Central Africa. Flowers exactly the same as the ordinary white one, but a deep golden yellow. Foliage light green dotted with white spots. Should be planted now as it is a summer bloomer. Fine strong bulbs.  
 PRICE—Each 15c. Per Doz., \$1.50.  
 If wanted by mail add 5c per bulb extra for postage.

### Floral Department

We have one of the most complete and best equipped florist establishments in the West. Our stock is brought to the store fresh and crisp each morning from our extensive nurseries and conservatories at Montebello.

**Howard & Smith**

9th & OLIVE ST'S LOS ANGELES  
 NURSERIES, MONTEBELLO  
 MAIN 1745-10957



"Clean and Good"

—because it's packed  
 in a paper-lined sack.  
 "Keeps the dirt out and flour in."

Great Western

**BESGRADE FLOUR**

is the ONLY flour in Southern California that is packed in this manner.

**Exquisite**  
Beyond Comparison

Rich Aromatic Delicious and it never varies



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Jan. 9, 1917.]

**Going to a Function.**

BY EUGENE BROWN.

ONE of the breakmen on the freight train of journalism speak of every-thing where two or three are talk- ing. They seem to be in a hurry to get together for a set purpose as a "fun- cion." I explained to the hilarious party that I had won the laurel wreath on an election but with a mugwump and that he had dared me to wear it at this banquet.

After that I didn't have much to do except introduce twenty-eight speakers from the various cities. I was in a hurry to get out of the hall. I was in a hurry to get out of the hall. I was in a hurry to get out of the hall.

A little more than a billion dollars. This has made the American dollar more mighty than it ever was before, enabling us to replace the pound sterling with the American dollar in international exchange. Considering the debts which will oppress Europe when peace is re-established, some of our financiers hope we may be able to retain this place occupied by Lon- don until now. This gives a great deal of emphasis to the new banking act which gives us the reserve bank, a great improvement on the former.

Los Angeles is just the place for the European belligerents to meet in peace conference whenever they get tired of the terrible war in which they have been engaged now for nearly two and a half years. We regret to see that a couple of the Councilmen are un- patriotic and confused in mind and re- fuse to act with the other Councilmen.

According to their written testimony a faction would include everything from the various cities. I was in a hurry to get out of the hall. I was in a hurry to get out of the hall. I was in a hurry to get out of the hall.

Our Expansive Pacific Empire

"Land of the setting sun."

**Los Angeles Times**

Illustrated Weekly

(For "Scope, Objects and Aims" see page 31.)

Twentieth Year. Vol. XI, No. 1.

Average Circulation in 1916: Gross, 103,608; net, 101,743 Copies Weekly.

**LITTLE EDITORIALS.**

There is such a big activity in the market for pink beans this winter that the spring and summer ought to witness just as much activity in planting them.

It looks as if the war had sent Los Angeles its full quota of actors, writers and artists and more than its share of criminals, especially of the automobile bandit variety.

One family in Los Angeles celebrated Christmas with a golden wedding. Any young couple may do this one day by simply arranging to be married here next Christmas.

This is the season when the little birds on the wires string themselves out like notes in a bar of music, and they sing and chatter sweeter than any other music could sound.

Everybody in Los Angeles seems to be getting the party habit. Society is beginning to include so wide a circle that it is not unusual for as many as a dozen big parties to be given in a night.

A wind and rainstorm is a mighty good thing for people who sell awnings. Such a downpour, accompanied by hearty gusts, always splits enough canvas over store fronts to speed up the market in this line.

Nobody will believe it, but it rained so much on First street the other day that a Ford was drowned. Of course it did not stay dead; a Ford never does; but for fifteen minutes it was completely under the weather.

A new scenic roadway is being planned for Arroyo Seco. This is more than fortunate. The Arroyo is one of the city's great show places and its beauties should be conserved and every facility for this enjoyment offered.

Snow is a beautiful thing—at a comfortable distance. If it happens to be on a mountain and shining beneath a California sun and you are standing in a garden of sweet roses abloom, nothing could be more picturesque or comfortable than snow.

Los Angeles is some little holiday entertainer. About everything wonderful in the line of amusements took place here during the season of good cheer that art could conjure or money pay for. No capital city in the world had a larger measure of reasonable entertainment.

The way the walnuts came tumbling down from trees already harvested, during the late windstorms, suggests that the boy who is sent up into the trees would better climb a little higher next year, especially if nuts should again happen to be nearly as valuable as gold nuggets or eggs.

There is afoot at this time a plan to consolidate the City and County Jail. Regardless of how some of us may feel about it, there can be no doubt that the general drift is toward city and county consolidation. Los Angeles already takes in so much of the county that there ought to be a city and county of Los Angeles with only one set of administration expenses.

**Most Pesticiferous Bunch.**

THE I.W.W.'s are a sect of the labor-union organizations which simply out-Gompers cockney Sam in their selfishness, lawlessness, disregard for the rights of others, intent only upon grabbing whatever they can by fair means or foul, disdainful of human law and utterly oblivious of anything like a divine law.

In a late issue of the San Francisco Argonaut is given a travesty gotten up by this God-forsaken crowd of contemptors of the rights of others which for blasphemy of sentiment and frightfulness of expression beats anything the world has ever seen. It is a travesty on the hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and it is so terribly blasphemous that the San Francisco hebdomad felt obliged to introduce the sacrilegious expressions by an elaborate apology to its readers. This magazine would be very far from befouling in its pages by reproducing a single line of the horrible effusion.

This is bad, very bad. One would say at first blush impossible to find anything worse. Yet in the same number of the San Francisco weekly there is another article, which while not so shockingly blasphemous really appears to us much more dangerous. This article refers to a recent event wherein a crowd of these pestiferous disturbers of the peace of the world attempted to make a landing at Seattle and came into contact with the peace officers of that city, whom they resisted with the result that several effective shots were exchanged in which the I.W.W.'s got the worst of it.

The article we referred to in the San Francisco paper is from the pen of one Walsh, formerly in the employ of the Federal government at Washington, if he is not so still. This man, known all over the country as extreme in his Socialistic views, as too often an aider and abettor of labor-union men engaged in strikes and other unlawful activities, actually charged upon the peace officers of Seattle as a crime the event just referred to. His strictures on the actions of the peace officers are unmeasured in their terms, hold the pestiferous bunch of malcontents as innocent and the victims of a lot of bloodthirsty murderers in the persons of the Sheriff and all those who aided him in preventing these wreckers of industry from landing when they came proclaiming their intention of wreaking vengeance upon the city unless it would bend to their will and permit them to rule it as they pleased.

This man, Walsh, has very often brought upon his head the condemnation of all law-abiding, right-handed Americans, and yet, strange to say, on November 7 a majority of the people of the United States voted to continue in power those who put Walsh over industrial affairs, and many others like him, some of them being given a place even in the Cabinet of the President.

**A Real Reform.**

IN THE city of New York, as the year 1916 came to an end, there took place a convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. A real reform was introduced at this meeting which should be taken up and carried into effect at the earliest possible date. The proposition is to substitute the metric system of weights and measures, a scientific method, for the terribly bungling, confused and antiquated system now in vogue. It was pointed out that the war gives an opportunity to do this not found heretofore, and which may not occur again in many years. American manufacturers have been filling many contracts for European governments, and the metric system has been used in these contracts.

We introduced the decimal system of coinage to mankind, which simpli-

fied and made scientific the counting of money, a reform which has been taken up and put into practice in all the Latin countries of the Old and New World. While we have given the world this simplified method of counting money, we have lagged behind lamentably in sticking to the old Elizabethan system of weights and measures, unscientific, bungling and confusing, which means nothing. It is just a little less confusing than the Spanish system, in which an arroba may be a measure of land, a measure of potatoes, or a measure of wine. Moreover, in old Spain the arroba is not always the same. It differs materially in the different provinces of the modern kingdom of Spain.

The metric system gets its name from the French word meter, about thirty-nine inches, a scientific measure deduced from the meridian of the earth, while with us a yard means nothing, but is equivalent to an ell, which is the unscientific measure of a man's arm about the elbow. This reminds us of our measures of weights, which are founded on a barley-corn. The English mile is a word derived from the Latin milia pasum, in English a thousand paces. Now, the modern man who can step a yard, or thirty-six inches, must be split pretty high up in his anatomy. If the Roman mile was as long as the English mile it would mean that the average Roman could stretch his compasses over five feet at every step.

In the metric system there is the most scientific and simple way of expressing multiples and fractions of every measure. A kilometer is 1000 meters, using the Greek numerals for prefixes, whereas for the fractions the Latin is used, a millimeter being the thousandth part of a meter. Compare this with our system, where three barley-corns make an inch, twelve inches a foot, three feet a yard, five and a half yards a perch, pole or rod, and so on up to the mile. Every one of these expressions is indefinite. A pole is a nice accurate measure, is it not? And a rod is the same thing, while a perch seems to stand for a stick on which chickens roost.

**Breaking up the Booze.**

OUT of all the arguments for and against absolute prohibition it is practicable to extract a working basis of safe and sane temperance.

As long as he is awake and able to make his voice heard the man who can drink or leave it alone will insist that he has rights—personal rights guaranteed him by the Constitution, and of which he may not be lawfully or properly dispossessed.

The right of a man to have a bottle of pale beer in the ice box of his own home is one not apt to be surrendered without a fight.

That's the way he feels about it. He may never touch it; he may keep it there because his grandfather did before him; but by hickey! he insists that his home and his appetite are his own and it is a misplacement of justice to question the fact.

Chase away the saloon and the distillery if you will, but when you lay finger on the door of his cellar or ice box there is room not only for an argument but for a fight.

But there is chance for a compromise. Half the people who voted against the prohibitory amendments are not satisfied with what is called a wide-open town. They would willingly favor a regulation more strict than now prevailing. Many of them would do away with the licensed saloon altogether and others would curtail the use and importation of high-proof alcoholic beverages.

The fact that the Busch people are putting in a \$2,000,000 plant for the manufacture of "near beer" indicates the attitude of the brewery interests to the changing conditions. They realize

that there is an increasing demand for beverages that contain only a small percentage of alcohol.

The men who lapped up the hard stuff by the quart are acquiring a more delicate palate. Where whisky interfered with their business they are cutting out the whisky instead of the business. They insist that their tummies and noodles are entitled to a mild stimulant—if they want it—and they insist on their rights to indulge in the mild wines and beers of their own State.

The head of the Busch brewery is quoted as saying that no man should be permitted to buy a drink for another in any public place of refreshment. The American bar with its long stretch of mahogany is entirely unnecessary. He is spending \$150,000 in the city of St. Louis in establishing a place which carries out the German idea. Light wines, beers and temperance drinks are the only beverages sold. There is no treating and no bar. The patron seats himself at a table, calls for his drink, and takes it at his pleasure. Under these conditions drunkenness is practically impossible.

The new organization now working on saloon reforms and changes in the traffic in Los Angeles is said to have the support of numbers of liquor men who are satisfied that more rigid regulation is necessary in view of the spirit of the times and the people.

Strict local regulation is to be preferred to a form of prohibition that fosters blind-pigging and makes a lawbreaker of every otherwise respectable citizen who adheres to and insists on his personal rights.

Out of reasoning together may come something tangible and sane—something that makes for real temperance.

**The Mighty Dollar.**

THE press dispatches from Washington bring the information that the resources of national banks of the United States have increased more than \$4,000,000,000 during the last two years and now aggregate \$15,520,000,000, exceeding by about \$1,000,000,000 the total resources of the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Bank of Russia, the Germany Reichsbank, the Bank of Italy, the Bank of Spain, the Bank of The Netherlands, the Bank of Denmark, the Swiss National Bank, and the Imperial Bank of Japan combined.

In a statement based upon returns from the last bank call, November 17, the comptroller calls attention to the fact that the increase has been at the rate of approximately 18 per cent. a year during the past two years, as compared with 6 per cent. a year for the ten-year period from 1904 to 1914, and that the total resources are at present more than double what they were ten years ago.

"The compilation just completed from returns for the last bank call," the comptroller's statement reads, "discloses a condition of strength, progress and growth beyond all precedent. Resources of national banks on the date of the last call are greater than the total resources of all reporting State banks, savings banks, private banks and loan and trust companies throughout the United States at the time of the inauguration of the Federal reserve system about two years ago."

This great wealth is the result of the war which is impoverishing Europe as well as bringing distress and misery on millions of the people of that unhappy continent. We do not say this in the way of blame of our countrymen, who have simply done what every other nation has done in time of war in which the country was not engaged. The laws of neutrality, moreover, made it incumbent on us to do exactly what we have done.

Up to the end of the past year the net gold imports into the United States since the beginning of the war came to

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Christian sacrament, but the argument should be put on a foundation of fact, not of falsehood.

Los Angeles is just the place for the European belligerents to meet in peace conference whenever they get tired of the terrible war in which they have been engaged now for nearly two and a half years. We regret to see that a couple of the Councilmen are unpatriotic and confused in mind and refuse to act with the other Councilmen in getting this event staged here in our city. They smile ridicule on the subject in the expression, "Who thinks that the members of the conference would travel halfway around the world to meet in Los Angeles?" Well, when Japan and Russia got into conference at the end of that war they traveled halfway around the world, and met at Portsmouth, N. H., where the treaty of peace was signed. Los Angeles lies pretty well halfway between London and Tokyo, and is quite as convenient to people from Petrograd as most cities in the world would be. Of all places in America Los Angeles is the most fitting place for the great event to take place.

Someone is asking for the coining of a two-and-a-half-cent piece. This marks a decade in financial affairs in the United States. It shows a lack of small coins to finance small transactions. The poorer the country the smaller the coins. In Latin Europe the franc, the lira or the peseta is the usual coin to take the place of the American dollar, and which is of only one-fifth of its value. In those countries they have a coin worth about the same as the American cent, another coin worth two and so on up to a five-cent piece in American money. In England the half penny is about the same as the American cent, and there they have a farthing, or half an American cent.

It is good news that Baron E. Shibusawa has retired from his large commercial interests in Japan in order to devote his time to the solution of some of the problems in American-Japanese relations. This man, who has twice visited Los Angeles, is no accident. Commercially, he has developed larger interests than perhaps any one living individual. He has been a close student of America and has done more than any one else to stimulate and sustain trade between the two nations. What he has to say will have a wide influence over the Japanese and will always be inspired by wisdom and friendship.

One of the wonderful old master pieces of Spain has been discovered in Los Angeles. Of course the city cannot be arrested for receiving stolen goods, but it would almost be willing to undergo some such process if it could be allowed to retain the great painting.

Here is an extraordinary and most attractive offer:

The Illustrated Weekly Magazine each number containing 32 brilliant pages, in all 52 issues in the year, to gether with the Los Angeles Sunday Times, containing in each issue 124 to 148 plethoric pages of news, editorial description, comment, far-reaching correspondence, pictures, poetry and humor—the two publications together making 104 large, separate, complete issues—all for four dollars (\$4.00), sent postpaid to any address in the United States or in the Postal Union. The most informing, appropriate and valuable present you could possibly send to one of the loved ones left behind when you said good-by to your old home, wherever it was, to come to California.

According to their written testimony a function would include everything from solemn high mass to the Saturday night pinochle game at the Dutchman's. The inauguration of a President at Washington is a function and so also is a bullfight at Juarez. An afternoon wedding at the Little Church Around the Corner is one sort of a function and the christening of little Christopher Columbus Kelly is another, but both are functions. The basket social of the Ladies' Aid may be called a society function while a fight at the election booth in precinct 137 may be a political function—if it goes far enough.

When it comes to functioning a man can never feel exactly sure of himself when decorating his frame for a wedding or banquet. If the knot-tying is a nocturnal affair at the cathedral the swellest uniform in the chest is the vogue, but if it is a noon affair at the home of the bride an entirely different harness is in order. If it is an afternoon function at the chapel or an evening blowout at the house, complete changes of apparel are necessary. If a man is a social butterfly it takes a couple of valets and an auditor to check him over and see that he doesn't commit the crime of wearing a Tuxedo before noon.

When a man has fifty-seven series of raiment he becomes almost as much of a nuisance to himself as he is to the rest of us. Most folk in order to feel perfectly safe have just two sets—one to go out in and the other to sleep in. They do not have to worry when they go to the movie show or the minister's reception whether they have just the proper wrapper or not.

He is dead wrong. It is only envy that  
his fellows feel. If the plainclothes men  
see the man in the dress suit they say  
"Now, there's a guy that looks swell." On  
the other hand the richly caparisoned gink  
who note the one in their midst in his  
street togs murmur: "Now there's a man  
who has sense enough to be comfortable."  
And so it goes.

I remember at one of my promiscuous feeds I was the only skate on the floor who had the swell upholstering of a fashionable undertaker. Only a short time before I had acquired a set of raiment that would have made a Waldorf waiter gloat with glee. I couldn't wear it in bed and so I wanted to exhibit it.

But this banquet was a political affair and every politician will tell you that any office seeker who comes among his humble constituents draped in a swell set of evening scenery writes his own obituary.

But there I was, all steamed up like a blue ribboner at the horse show. Fortunately I was not hunting for office and so I had nothing much to worry about except the height of my collar and the length of my cuffs, which seemed to dangle to my knees. The company had foolishly named me as toastmaster and so the whole assemblage had a swell view of my neck and ears.

After that I didn't have much to do except introduce twenty-eight speakers, most of them rival candidates for various offices, and of good, bad and indifferent oratorical capacity. Every mother's son of 'em had to have a chance and it was 4 o'clock in the morning when I sent the last entry to the post. By that time my uphoistering had ceased to arouse either admiration or derision, and I think I could have excited enthusiastic attention only by getting on the table in a night shirt.

But to me it was a very unhappy night. I had to stay sober and seem cheerful while everybody else could get soused and make ribald remarks about my scheme of exterior decoration.

There's an unwritten code of convention surrounding a classy banquet, but when one butts into the foddering of the county democracy there are no rules except those left behind by the lamented Marquis of Queensberry.

When you enter the pasturage, take a hasty look around for positions of advantage. A seat near the door leading into the kitchen is desirable as this will enable a handy man to grab what he wants as the handsome waiter passes by. By pounding the waiter on the back and calling him a good fellow one can at the same moment relieve him of two noggins of punch.

When you are seated, sort over your cutlery, testing the knife on the ball of your thumb. If it seems dull make a roar for the waiter to bring you a sharp one. There is nothing that can mar a man's pleasure at a banquet like a dull knife. If you have a safety pin in your pocket you can anchor your napkin clear around your neck, otherwise tie little knots in two corners and dangle them over your ears, at the same time adjusting the flowing portion under your chin. This will prevent the peas from rolling into the space between your shirt and vest and enable you to salvage all your meal. When you are all ready signify the fact by pounding on the table with the heel of your fork—and then go to it.

The real doings usually begin with the serving of the moist and noisy soup. To get the full enjoyment of this it should be gargled freely. When the County Democracy is flushing itself with soap it sounds like bathing day at the Selig zoo with the hippopotamus doing a double turn. Do not make a mistake and fill up your system on soap. At this stage of the game you can afford to take a chance on the coming of other and more substantial fudder. But do not wait too long. It is a good idea to stock up rather heavily on what they call the entree which is apt to be both filling and appetizing.

Do not neglect to garnish your interior with all the booze you can reach and endeavor to convince the waiter that you have the capacity of a Packard radiator. A man who does not come away asoiled from a gathering of the Bourbon County Democracy is a traitor to his country. So get all there is in sight and if there is any left slip a bottle in your pocket. Then when you wake up on the morning of the second day thereafter you will know that you had a good time and that the banquet was a success—in fact you will be able to taste its ghost.

For a function of the sort indicated almost any uniform will do. Some of the statesmen will be found in the long black Prince Alberts with wide brimmed hats and black string ties, whilst others come in corduroys, with greased boots. It cuts no ice.

The old-time regalia of the editor was a plug hat and a long black coat. Thus arrayed he was ripe for any function. Whether it was a wedding, a coroner's inquest or the county fair, when the editorial helmet breezed into view the spokesman for the company remarked: "Well, here's the 'local' for the Clarion; we can go ahead now."

But he was ripe and ready for any function.



# About Mark Twain.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TEN.)

The last time that I saw Mark Twain I was in St. Louis, when we were both enjoying the exposition. I could not join his party to visit boyhood scenes, but I waited at the top of a long flight of steps leading to Washington University, up which he climbed with the Count and Countess of Rochambeau and the Marquis de Lafayette. Mark had grown perceptibly older and almost dragged himself along. The next morning, the author of "Life on the Mississippi" was the central figure, as usual, at the christening of the new harbor boat, Mark Twain, and during the sail on the broad river, he again took the wheel; but just when we expected him to show somewhat of his old-time cunning and vigor as a rugged pilot, he turned wearily to the captain and said: "Mate, I guess you'd better take the spokes again; it's just a little too much for me." A day or two afterward, Twain stood for a quarter of an hour, his beloved white serge backed up against the dirty wall of a tumble-down brick house in Walsh's Row, a squalid section of St. Louis, waiting to unveil a bronze tablet to the memory of Eugene Field—"who, by his life, made bright the lives of all who knew him, and by his literary efforts cheered the thoughts of thousands who never knew him;" and when later the brother of Field wrote from Chicago that the committee had put the tablet on the wrong house, the philosophic Mark merely declared that it made no essential difference: "a sweet rose will bloom in any garden."

Just before Mr. Clemens left St. Louis, he sent word that he would like to see me; and I hastened to the modest but pretty home of his cousin, Dr. Clemens. It had been planned that we should have all the time necessary for both personal exchanges and the acquisition of literary notes, and it was also determined that I should make a dozen or more outdoor photographic studies of him; and these things, luckily, were accomplished, but in a most uncomfortable rush. The notes, however, dovetailed wonderfully with information given me later by a miner in the California Sierras, a former partner with Twain who "never could see why people paid to laugh at such a fool" and a queer chap who had abandoned life in San Francisco because men committed suicide there! All of which, however, is still "another story." During the hour before I came not less than forty persons, old and young—and among them the little boys and girls were the most welcome—had called for autographs alone; a fact rather embarrassing to me, when I asked for similar favors, although I got the very original sentiment now hanging, with three of my Mark Twain portraits, as part of a loan collection in an English art museum, and also a crude, but curious little sketch, here reproduced. When the inevitable hour struck, and we came to toast the future with our last high-ball, Mark himself, his cigar deftly held in the left hand—a little trick and savoring as characteristic of him in later years as was his preference for liberally-cut costumes in white—mixed and passed the drinks; and as the genial visitor hurried down the path to his curtained carriage, the baggage was piled high on an adjoining truck by a freckle-faced spasher who little recked that the much-labeled trunks belonged to a native artist who, with just one stroke of his rugged pen, could both limn and immortalize him.

(Copyright, 1916, by Perry Worden)

## Motorcycles Guard the Border.

[Popular Science Monthly:] Will the motorcycle supplant the cavalry horse in modern warfare?

Our army officers are not ready to give an answer one way or the other at present, but since March 30, up to which time the motorcycle had been used only for messenger service in the United States army, Brig-Gen. George Bell, Jr., had been testing the armored machine gun car to determine whether it may not eventually supplant the cavalry horse.

After exhaustive tests over every conceivable sort of road, including no road at all, the sidecar attachments were adopted. Single machines carrying two men were found to be useless in deep sand or mud. With sidecars carrying three men in all, all manner of roads were used. At the present time a motorcycle company is patrolling the 120 miles of Mexican border between Laska, Tex., and Noria, N. M.

# Southern Road to Imperial.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE SEVEN.)

drowned the underbrush that was continually walling for water. One day an engineer came and stood on the mountain top where the desert first comes into view. As he looked across the shimmering waste below him he dreamed the valley's future, and soon the wheels of progress were set in motion to make his dream come true. After the money to finance this great irrigation project had been secured and work started the settlers began to pour in. Bag and baggage they came, sunburned and wind-tanned, obeying the call of the new country that promised them homes for themselves and their families.

Waving farewell to their traveling companions, they scattered and trailed off to their claims, pitching their camps wherever nature permitted. They cooked and ate under crude ramadas fashioned from river grass and ironweed and slept at night out under the stars. Each morning when the red sun rolled up over the horizon the teamsters were hitching their mules and clanking off to the acres and acres of hummocks that had to be leveled in order that the land might be patented. Once each week some one repaired to the end of the railroad to replenish the "grub stake" and forage hungrily through a cracker box full of thumb-stained envelopes or join the throng that crowded around a community newspaper, nailed up on the wall of the general store. Then he jogged back through the slow-gathering twilight to regale the news-starved fellows in camp with details of last week's break in Number One and pains-takingly explain just why and how the White Sox lost the series.

Sometimes they sickened on the murky drinking water that traveled fifty miles to them across the sand; sometimes ptomaine lurked in the tins that contained their meat supply; but they stuck it out—tainted water, tinned meat and all, for the pioneer spirit of their forefathers ran high in their veins and the realization of the engineer's dream was always before them. It wasn't long before the dull gray complexion of the landscape changed to fresh, bright green and the cracker-box postoffice blossomed out into a consecutively numbered, properly pigeon-holed legal institution of Uncle Sam, but the transition wasn't easy. Sometimes blinding dust storms buried newly-erected buildings and even stopped field work. Once the river broke loose and raged destructively through the valley, leaving ruin and devastation in its wake. But did these people give up? Did they lose heart? No, they repaired the break, rebuilt the dam and doggedly went to work to prevent such a catastrophe in the future. And yet some people say the spirit of magic is dead! Can Arabian Nights boast a more remarkable achievement than this? Is there anywhere a more powerful magic than the undaunted perseverance of the "unconquerable soul?"

While idle hundreds all over the country were dancing their tangos and attending their grand operas, these sturdy pioneers were grubbing out obstinate tree stumps—their only tangos performed to the questionable music of the rattlesnake's unexpected warning; their only grand opera the weird coyote chorus that nightly floated up through the boundless unknown to heaven's star-plerced blue canopy overhead.

Today railroads and up-to-date highways connect thriving cities in the prosperous valley where these pioneers worked. Homes hide in the cool shelter of shade trees; telephones and telegraph lines bring the outside world to their doors. Cities boast electric lights, ice plants, cotton gins, banks, stores and hotels, one of the latter steam-heated in winter and ice-cooled in summer. Was the transplanting of Princess Bedroulboudour's palace to the African desert more wonderful than this? Oh, I say friends, is the spirit of magic dead? Over the mountains lies a land made fertile by the unalterable laws of nature; here lies a land made fertile by the will of man working in compliance with those same laws of nature. There are figures to tell the number of bales of cotton produced per annum, the pounds of beef, the crates of fruits and vegetables and everything else raised in the county, but to the casual visitor they seem trivial compared with the spirit of the people who have made production possible in a land where fifteen years ago not even a blade of grass grew. The Imperial Valley is today a living monument to human achievement, to the immortal power of

man's "unconquerable soul," before which nothing is impossible and to which seemingly unsurmountable obstacles act as an added stimulus to greater effort. There is no more remarkable transformation anywhere in the world than that of this valley during the past fifteen years, and if any man claim that the spirit of magic is dead, show him the reclaimed desert and allow him to marvel, according to his own ability.

## Forage Grasses.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWENTY-ONE.)

progress. Within a year we expect to be able to give out to the public the names of at least two entirely new grasses which, from present indications, would withstand the climatic conditions as stated by you in the San Fernando Valley. These grasses are being increased from very small amounts and by another year we should have sufficient seed to distribute to seedsmen and others interested in the matter.

"Too great stress can not be placed upon the importance of taking care of the native grasses which are found growing naturally on the hillsides and wooded places, as these were originally present because of their thousands of years of adaptation to just this particular kind of condition. When man changes this condition, either by overstocking or plowing up the land in an attempt to supplant the grasses by other species, but which later are found not to be adapted, the whole system is changed, and the worthless weedy species take hold.

"For the present, about the best that can be done is to encourage the 'flarree,' wild oats, and bur clovers to the fullest extent, allowing them to supplement rather than displace the native grasses which grow around the bush. I question very much the advisability of clearing and plowing up these lands wholesale with the expectation that seed could be sown that would give pasture from year to year without further attention. There is, of course, every possibility that these lands would grow good crops of Sudan grass where the cultivation and conservation of moisture has been the best, but to secure the best results, Sudan grass should, at least for the first cutting, be made into hay, which means an entirely different proposition from the ordinary

## FACIAL BLEMISHES

REMOVED BY LATEST SCIENTIFIC METHOD.

We have added recently the Department of Dermatology. In this work all cases are successfully treated for the removal of facial blemishes, including wrinkles, scars, freckles, pits, etc. Each case is examined by a regular licensed physician. Blood tests and other laboratory examinations are made preliminary to the treatment. You will note by referring to the accompanying diagram that all blemishes are found in the epidermis. By our latest improved process the cell layers, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and part of 4, are removed as in the following illustration.



1. Stratum Corneum.
2. Stratum Granulosum.
3. Germinating Stratum.
4. Capillary blood vessels in papillae.
5. Large blood vessels.
6. Stratum Lucidum.
7. Touch corpuscle with nerve.
8. Sweat duct with gland.
9. Fat tissue.

The removal which does not reach the living structure, gives an impetus to the germinating stratum to produce new and perfect epidermis. Scaled cheeks from age or sickness are restored to normal condition. The new regenerated skin given to the patient is healthy and youthful color. The time required varies from ten days to two weeks. We can refer you to a number of cases successfully treated. For further information address:

DEPT. OF DERMATOLOGY,  
GERMAN SANITARIUM,  
728 E. Adams St., Los Angeles, Cal.  
Phone: 32829; South 539.

# Abolish the Truss Forever

Do Away With Steel and Rubber Bands That Chafe and Pinch.

You know by your own experience the truss is a mere makeshift—a false prop against a collapsing wall—and that it is undermining your health. Why, then, continue to wear it? Plapao's PLAPAO-PADS are different from the truss, being medicine applicators made self-adhesive purposely to prevent slipping and to hold the distended muscles securely in place. No straps, buckles or springs attached; no "digging in" or grinding pressure. Soft as Velvet—Flexible—Easy to Apply—Inexpensive. Continuous day and night treatment at home. No delay from work. Hundreds of people have gone before an officer qualified to acknowledge oaths and swore that the Plapao-Pads cured their rupture—some of them most aggravated cases of long standing. It is reasonable that they should do the same for you. Give them a chance.



## FREE TO THE RUPTURED.

Trial Plapao and illustrated book on rupture. Learn how to close the hernial opening as nature intended, so the rupture can't come down. No charge for it, now or ever, nothing to be returned. Write today—NOW. Address, PLAPAO CO., Block 298, St. Louis Mo.

## Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Marine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Marine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Remedy Druggists or Marine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

## BIG SEED COMPANY IS DISTRIBUTING NEW CATALOG

One of the largest seed houses in the West, the Aggeler & Musser Seed Company, Sixth and Alameda streets, Los Angeles, have just received the first edition of their new 1917 catalog, and are giving it broadcast distribution. This is their 24th Annual Catalog, and it certainly surpasses any previous edition.

It contains many new features such as hints to the home vegetable gardener, how gardening may be made easy, etc. In fact, the supplementary booklet, called the "Garden Manual," which heretofore has been printed separately, is this year incorporated in the big Annual, and is claimed to be one of the most complete seed books published. It contains answers to more than 1000 questions and gives information regarding all varieties of plants listed and is fully illustrated. Not only does it tell all about seeds, but gives full data concerning the correct tools and implements agriculturists should use to obtain the best results. Valuable hints on Poultry, Spraying, Fertilizing, and the use of insecticides are also given.

The Aggeler & Musser Seed Company will gladly send this descriptive, illustrated and interesting catalog free and postpaid to anyone writing and requesting it.



## Abdominal Supporters

For Men or Women in both Elastic or Non-Elastic. Ready-made or made to your order. Separate fitting rooms for Men and Women. Lady attendant.

SUN DRUG CO. (Surg. Dept.)  
759 South Hill Street



The office at present will occupy a building which is being erected on the corner of Broadway and 14th St. The new building will be a four-story structure, and will be completed in the near future. The office will be moved to the new building as soon as it is ready for occupancy.

The new year sees the Bureau of the Census at Washington getting up its toes in preparation for the taking of the next decennial census of the population in 1920. The fourteenth census of the United States is to be the greatest census yet taken.

# WOMAN TELLS OF CENSUS BUREAU WORK.

—The Illustrated Weekly Magazine—  
[Jan. 6, 1917.]



**A**NOTHER New Year's Day! The flight of time is one of the most interesting studies for you human brethren of all the many things that occupy your thoughts. Thomas Carlyle said it must have been a miracle when the first man saw the sun go down on the evening of his first day on earth, and a greater miracle when the next morning he saw the sun rise. Of course, in this remark the grim Scotch philosopher assumes the accuracy of the account of the creation contained in the Mosaic cosmogony in the first chapters of Genesis. This is not a Jewish conception, but a Babylonish one. Of course, in these days nobody of intelligence takes the account of the creation given by Moses literally.

Many lexicographers among you humans find a great deal of difficulty in getting a definition for the word "time." Of course, it would be presumptuous on the part of a poor Eagle to attempt what you confess you fail to do. Right or wrong, your Eagle, friends, thinks the definition of the word "time" is perfectly simple. Time and life run side by side. If universal death prevailed there would be no such thing as time. It would be one endless eternity without sun or stars, without any sentient being to mark the flight of time by a succession of his sensations. Here is another criticism your Eagle would offer upon the sacred scriptures held justly in such reverence by most of you humans. The Book of Revelation refers to a period "when time shall be no more." This is a conception of the oriental poetical mind and cannot be founded upon science which you humans guide yourselves and everything by. If time should be no more in eternity it would

mean that everything there was dead. And this contradicts your own hymn:

"Beyond this vale of tears  
There is a life above  
Unmeasured by the flight of years,  
And all that life is love."

But these are subjects not competent for your Eagle to dilate upon. He is entirely of the earth earthly, and all he knows about is the material world in which he lives with you and all other created things. The Eagle, you know, is the bird of the strongest and swiftest wings, and the only creature who is fabled to have an eye capable of looking right into the midday sun without blinking. From his station in the apex of the sky he can see much more of this material earth than you can.

Casting his Eagle eye back over the history of your race, he sees the time when you with your savagery were just learning to mark the times and seasons as they come and go. It is evident that the first division of time that impressed itself on the human mind in a primitive condition was the succession of day and night. This is marked by the revolution of the earth upon its axis, and among savage people this is the smallest unit of time known. How many of you know that in the old scriptures there is no reference to such a thing as any smaller division of time until we come to the prophet Daniel? He mentions the word "hour," and this is probably the oldest reference to that subdivision of time known in human literature. This carries us back again to Babylon, for it was there Daniel lived.

There are many ways of marking the day, and human thought has learned to measure this space of time very accurately. Your day, strictly speaking, is not twenty-four hours, for the sun revolves on its axis in twenty-three hours, fifty-six minutes, four seconds and one-tenth of a second. One-tenth of a second is a mighty small division of time, and it makes one think of the human mind capable of measuring almost infinite spaces and weighing suns and stars. This is what is known as the sidereal day, and is obtained by watching a star rise over the horizon and then waiting until it appears again at the same spot. But in the great complicated mechanism of the heavens this is not the only movement, for the earth moves in space around the sun, and so the apparent day is three minutes and fifty-six seconds longer than the sidereal day. This gives us our day of twenty-four hours.

It was not so natural for the savage human mind to observe the course of the sun which makes a year as it was to mark the succession of day and night. Still he must very early have observed the coming of springtime, followed by summer and that by autumn, which was succeeded by the winter. As his brain became more cultivated he coupled the succession of the seasons with the movement of the sun north and south. Then he learned to count the days and found out that there were 365 days going to make up this year. There are, in fact, in a year 365 days, five hours, forty-eight minutes and forty-nine seconds and seven-tenths of a second. This gives us the necessity of intercalating one day every four years so as to make up the count.

How many of you know the difference between the sidereal and the solar day, between apparent and star time? How many of you know what absolute time is? How many of you could tell offhand what mean time is? Then there is astronomical time, too.

The Mosaic cosmogony mentions the two great lights which were set in the heavens, one to rule the day and the other the night. You humans in the early stages, noticing the changes of the moon, fixed a new division of time by that satellite of the earth.

So you get the month. You have divided your year into twelve of these, somewhat arbitrarily. Observing the changes of the moon you get your week of seven days. Of course, here again science runs counter to formal religion. Moses, you know, teaches you that the week came from the creation of the world, and that the Creator rested on the seventh day, "wherefore He hallowed it." Of course, the week is that period of days that marks the change of the moon. So, while you have twelve solar months of those regulated by the sun, you have thirteen lunar months regulated by the moon. And your year is divided into fifty-two weeks.

These are all natural divisions of time. The human mind desired a smaller unit by which, to mark the progress of his sensations through life, so he divided the natural day into twenty-four hours, the hour into sixty minutes, and each minute into sixty seconds. These were purely arbitrary divisions of time, but very useful in human life.

It has taken you a great many centuries to work out this system of measuring time. Your early races had only the natural subdivisions of time, the year, the month and the day. They had no instruments to measure the courses of the stars, so that your system was somewhat faulty. You had only the forenoon and the afternoon as your division of the day. It was Julius Caesar who first reformed the calendar, as at that time the Romans in their primitive state had only one period to mark the flight of time by. There was a certain spot in the Forum which, as the sun came around to shine on it every day, marked the arrival at the meridian, when there was a great trumpet blown to notify the Romans of the sun having reached the zenith.

By Caesar's time they had learned the discrepancy in the length of the year as marked by the course of the sun and the count of 365 days. So he invented leap year in order to rectify the counting of time for you mortals. This went on until the time of Pope Gregory the Great who, when in the course of centuries the intercalated day being too much, carried the year forward, so that we have in Europe old Christmas Day as well as new New Year's Day, and this is the way they count time in Russia. Moreover, it is curious that the English Treasury still counts time by the old system, which makes the Christmas dividends come twelve days late, and which seems to throw the whole financial system into confusion.

Here in America, delivered from the traditions of Europe, we have simplified this so that there is no such confusion of dates.

Yours,

**The Eagle**

leaves that there is an audience for the more subtle uncommon plays; she believes that it will be good for the drama to have them produced. She loves good drama herself and is willing to give promising young actors a chance to exhibit their powers. Little Theaters have become an accepted essential of big cities and Los Angeles is fortunate to have her philanthropic Alice Barnsdall willing to make this her hobby, and blow the expense! She says she came here because Southern California is so peculiarly sympathetic in such matters. Let's hope she's not mistaken.

Art and Plumbing.

When John E. D. Trask of the Panama Pacific Exposition's art department gave his lecture here last week he declared that "There is no subject more worthy of human consideration than art."

I beg to disagree. If I have to choose between a picture and plumbing, plumbing wins. The plumber is the pioneer of civilization. An esthetic life in the mountain solitudes is utterly ruined for want of a plumber. Try it. Minus good plumbing there is no dignity for humanity.

There are precious few homes which would not trade their wall pictures for a little good plumbing. If they could not have both. Artists would have us believe that until we can make the common people yearn for pictures, our civilization is a failure. I maintain that because the vast majority of us have a marked respect for good plumbing, our civilization is a success. By our plumbing ye shall judge us. From the fact that we are slow to buy pictures and quick to install plumbing, I should say that we have sagaciously decided which subject is the more worthy of human consideration.

[Washington Star:] "The people of your town applauded me with fine enthusiasm."

"That isn't altogether enthusiasm," said a member of the Reception Committee. "Some of it's hospitality."

[London Opinion:] "Who invented this aquad drill?"

"Some silly blighter called Numbers, of course."



**THE LANCER**

**W**ONDERFUL business, insurance! When the buoyant young agent gets after you, and keeps after you, he must necessarily bring the awful uncertainty of human life to your notice. He gently, mournfully points out the cruel possibilities of the dreadful future, and what you can reasonably expect to happen to your distracted family. Then he tries to work on your benevolence by explaining how important it is that you should make your death profitable to your relatives. If he can't work up any sort of enthusiasm on your conscientious sympathy for those that outlive you, he can at least draw a terrifying picture of a poverty-stricken old age, in which, with all your money lost in wild speculations or through the cruel machinations of fortune, you become a confounded burdensome nuisance, an elderly pauper, dejected, unloved, dependent.

Of course the only panacea for these ills is his insurance policy, to which you duly subscribe once he has reduced you to the proper state of dismal pessimism, when you might reasonably expect to be allowed to breathe freely once more. But oh dear, no. Your misery has only begun. For then comes the cross examination. You are called upon to bare the innermost secrets of your wretched life, together with that of your ancestors. When you have confessed how old you are he says: "Oh, that will make your annual premium a little higher than I expected," which promptly makes you feel a rickety old tramp any way. Then you have to enumerate every illness you

ever had, while the doctor looks dubious and shakes his head. You are also required to state the ages at which your various grand-parental and maternal ancestors died and what they died of. Same information about your respected parents. If they happened to die young you feel a personal sense of indignation at their carelessness. How dare your ancestors hand you such an unfortunate heredity! And when it comes to enumerating all your own past illnesses and the various doctors who attended you, you have a feeling that you come from pretty sick stock.

Then comes your own medical examination. Do you drink? This is a very disconcerting question. You are required to state just about how much you drink of strong liquor per annum and it makes a ghastly and imposing total in the unblushing records.

You are asked some very embarrassing questions about your chastity. After that they bind up your arm with a rubber tubing and blow it out till you nearly scream, to ascertain your blood pressure. They test your lungs and your heart and search out all the secrets of your innards with a solemn noncommittal manner, the while they effectually close your mouth with a thermometer, which you will surely swallow if you give way to your feelings.

In fact, after warning you of the miserable uncertainty of human life for several weeks, they are then at pains to let you understand that unless you are pretty healthy, they have no use for you. You have to believe yourself doomed before they can win you over, and then if they can prove they were right, they turn you down!

But when you are specially fortunate enough to get your policy, there is the elation of knowing you are "a first-class life." But even this is not unmitigated consolation, for you can't quite see where your bargain comes in if you are as healthy as all that. Especially when they proudly point to the stability of their company by showing you what a low percentage of mortality their clients have! They take a fearful pride in showing you how strong and rich they are on the amazing health of their subscribers. When the buoyant young agent meets and greets you effusively, you could find it in your heart to wish you felt sick just to

worry his old company a bit. You have the miserable knowledge that you can only beat the company by dying off or getting yourself totally disabled, which is poor triumph.

Yes, it's a wonderful business, insurance.

Obligations.

Some people have a perfect genius for putting one under an obligation. They can even make you feel they are doing you a good turn by accepting your invitation to a dinner party. I know one lady who never goes to a party except under the severest handicaps.

"I had a perfectly terrible cold. The doctor said I must not think of going out. But, of course, I could not disappoint you on any account. I feel dreadful but I made the effort to come. I would not have taken the risk for anybody else."

Haven't you met the lady? If you only ring her up on the telephone to ask her the title of a book, she will make such a deuce of a fuss finding it for you and explain so elaborately that she doesn't mind the trouble, since it's you, that you have a sensation of being obligated for the rest of your life.

I remember once hearing a clever definition of a gentleman. "He will ask a favor as though he were conferring one, and he will confer a favor as though he were asking one." And that is a pretty faithful definition. Obligations either way are generally insulting. The type of mind that endeavors to put one under an obligation for trifles is entirely despicable.

The Little Theater.

Our Los Angeles Little Theater is really rather unique. It is not generally known that the little lady responsible for it is a wealthy heiress who prefers to expend her shekels on this hobby than upon monkey dinners and social triumphs. Miss Alice Barnsdall quite frankly does not expect the Little Theater productions to pay. She would not mind if they did, but she doesn't fuss if they don't. She wants her efforts to produce unusual plays in an unusual way appreciated, of course, but otherwise she is content to stand the raft. I should call her a genuine drama philanthropist. She be-

lieves that there is an audience for the more subtle uncommon plays; she believes that it will be good for the drama to have them produced. She loves good drama herself and is willing to give promising young actors a chance to exhibit their powers. Little Theaters have become an accepted essential of big cities and Los Angeles is fortunate to have her philanthropic Alice Barnsdall willing to make this her hobby, and blow the expense! She says she came here because Southern California is so peculiarly sympathetic in such matters. Let's hope she's not mistaken.

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—The Illustrated Weekly Magazine—

Jan. 6, 1927.

—The Illustrated Weekly Magazine—

## WOMAN TELLS OF CENSUS BUREAU WORK.

Miss Emily I. Farnum's Exacting Duties. By a Special Contributor.

THE new year sees the Bureau of the Census at Washington girding up its loins in preparation for the taking of the next decennial census of the population in 1930. The fourteenth census of the United States is to be the greatest census the world has ever known.

So vast and complex an undertaking has this statistical reckoning become that it requires several years of gradual preparation to be in perfect readiness for the start.

Times have changed since this country was able to gather together a temporary force of officers and clerks and make a more or less accurate accounting and statistical enumeration of the American people and their vocations.

It was in 1902 that long-laid plans for a permanent census-taking organization found their consummation, and results have amply justified its existence. The Census Bureau of the United States, of which Samuel L. Rogers is director, has become the greatest statistical laboratory in the world, and the facts and figures it is gathering and tabulating and issuing at all times are of vital importance to the progress and development of the United States.

The permanent office force of this bureau of the Department of Commerce numbers about 600 men and women, who are kept constantly at work between times on intercensal activities. When the great reckoning of America's forces of people and their condition; of its manufactures and their kinds and values; of its agricultural holdings, mineral products and other lines of investigation arrives, an office force of nearly 4000 is on hand, with an outside army of over 70,000 enumerators and other special employees, all ready to begin operations at the arrival of the proper moment. Their work is to gather in the data accurately and expeditiously; to tabulate and otherwise prepare them and to send them forth to be woven into the fabric of a great nation's life and development, as well as to take their place in the history of that nation's growth.

With this expanding and contracting force to be mustered in and set to work without confusion or delay, again to be mustered out when the work is done with the least possible loss of time and money, it is interesting to know that a woman's head devises a goodly part of the planning of this official mobilization and in superintending its carrying out.

Miss Emily I. Farnum of the appointment section of the Bureau of the Census is given credit for unusual administrative ability, both during the three-year period of the decennial census, when she acts as assistant to the temporary appointment clerk, and in her post under William L. Austin, chief clerk of the bureau, during the intercensal period.

Miss Farnum has filled this office satisfactorily since the establishment of the permanent Bureau of the Census, and she has carried her share of the work successfully through the twelfth and thirteenth censuses. She has civil service rules which govern



MISS EMILY I. FARNUM.

the appointment of all clerks at her fingers' ends, and she is thoroughly familiar with departmental usage and with the history and customs of the bureau to which she is attached, all of which stand her in good stead at the stressful time of census taking.

The rapidity with which the office force of the Bureau of the Census is expanded and contracted to meet the needs of the great census taking of the United States is shown by the fact that at the beginning of the last decennial census period, July 1, 1909, there were 626 employees on duty in Washington; in August, 1910, the maximum number, 3738, was reached; in December, 1911, the number was down to 2018, and in July, 1912, the bureau had been restored to its permanent basis, with about 600 employees.

During the decennial census period, which covers three years, the bureau creates a division of appointments to handle the tremendous work involved, first in increasing

and later in decreasing the force of temporary employees; also in keeping their efficiency records, promoting them and handling other relative facts.

There is no separate appointment division of the bureau at other periods. Miss Farnum has been connected with the office since 1900, having served as assistant to the appointment clerks of the twelfth and thirteenth censuses, and between censuses is in charge of this section, her duties being practically those of an appointment clerk.

Miss Farnum speaks with enthusiasm and interest of her work.

"This bureau of the federal service is unique in that it is rarely stable," she said. "At the time of the taking of the great census this bureau becomes the busiest place in Washington. We have, one and all, time for but one thought—work. Hours are never considered; Sundays and holidays frequently go unregarded.

"The work of most of the permanent em-

ployees undergoes a change in character. They may be regarded as the nucleus for the great supplementary body of men and women who come in later. Many of those who are employed in the routine work of the office at present will occupy supervising and directing positions during the decennial period, dropping back to their routine desk work at its close.

"In my section there is a corps of three experienced woman clerks who keep up the record and appointment work of the office between censuses, and who have been associated with this work since the twelfth census. When the decennial census comes on their work naturally broadens and increases with the expansion of the office force."

The United States, newest among nations, was the first to make constitutional or legal provision for a regular enumeration of its inhabitants, and from its first census, taken in 1790, the 650 men appointed by President Washington in that day to count and classify the 4,000,000 souls comprising the population of the United States has grown with the twenty-five-fold increase in the country's population to require a force of over 70,000 to take the decennial censuses of this day.

From those early days the field covered by the census has been gradually enlarged until today it embraces detailed inquiries in seventeen distinct lines, made at decennial, quinquennial, biennial, annual, quarterly, monthly and semi-monthly intervals, in addition to various special inquiries ordered by the President, or by Congress.

The thirteenth census covered the subjects of population, including occupations, agriculture, manufactures and mines and quarries, and its geographic scope comprised continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico.

The enumerators employed to gather data as to population and agriculture numbered 70,286—more than the combined populations of New York and Philadelphia in 1790 and more than the total able-bodied adult population of many an important and thriving city today. To superintend the work of the enumerators 329 supervisors of census were employed. These supervisors were in most cases appointed, as at preceding censuses, upon the recommendation of the members of Congress in whose districts the respective supervisors' districts were located. The enumerators were appointed upon the recommendation of the supervisors.

The collection of the statistics of manufactures and of mines and quarries in 1910 required the services of 1087 special agents, and about 1300 were employed during the manufactures census of 1914, the data for which were collected and compiled during 1915. The enumeration of the people in cities and towns lasted fifteen days. In the rural districts the population and agricultural enumerations combined were completed in about thirty days. The length of time required to collect the statistics of manufactures and of mines and quarries varied considerably in different parts of the country, but the average was about 100 days.

Miss Farnum is well known in suffrage circles.

### Bits of Science.

Sixteen to eighteen a minute should be the regular number of inspirations in a healthy adult.

That there are airquakes, caused by the explosion of meteors in the atmosphere and entirely independent of earthquakes, is a theory advanced by an eminent English astronomer.

Cancer has been traced to roaches by a Danish scientist, who has succeeded in producing the disease in rats by feeding them with eggs of parasites that infest the insects.

Milk has been found to be a better cutting lubricant than oil in a Chicago gear factory that is manufacturing blind nuts out of a soft machine steel.

A centrifugal pump directly connected with an electric motor that runs equally well either in or out of water has been invented by an Englishman.

To protect the contents of store windows from burglars, a Chicago inventor has patented a metal curtain which drops simultaneously with the breaking of the glass.

### A Bolivian Jungle.

SERIOUS EXPERIENCE OF EXPLORER WHO STRUGGLED THROUGH IT.

[Century Magazine:] The faint path through thick prairie grass and low bush died out even sooner than I had feared, writes Harry A. Franck. I pushed on in the direction I knew I must go, south and a shade east. A big wooded bluff standing above the jungle landscape like the Irish coast from the sea gave an objective point.

But to keep a due course in the trackless jungle is not so easy as to set it. I was soon among heavier bushes that cut down my progress as a head wind cuts that of a sailing vessel, then head high in undergrowth that made every step a struggle, then in thick forest, with the densest jungle overrunning everything and snatching, clinging, tearing at me for all the world like living beings determined to stop my advance at any cost.

Vines enwrapped my head, chest, waist and feet at every step, requiring as often a wild struggle to tear my way through; countless thorns and brambles gashed and fended my sweat-soaked clothing; a bush

reached forth and snatched a sleeve out of my shirt; wild pineapple leaves tore at my legs, laying bare my knees through my breeches; the entangled growth poured blinding sweat into my eyes, broke my boot laces and treacherously tripped me, so that I fell, smashing headlong into jungle bushes where no one knew what might be sleeping or lurking. Every such plunge left me as breathless from the incessant struggle that I was several minutes gathering strength to crawl to my feet and tear my way onward.

The scent of wild animals was pungent, and signs of their passing and lairs were frequent, but not one did I see or hear. Now and then I fell into a short path or the recent sleeping place of some beast. Half dead with thirst, noon found me still fighting nature with might and main and with the growing conviction that I should still be struggling when night came upon me. The blue headland of Ypias had long since been lost to view, and I found I was indeed going around in a circle, like the heroes of fiction, until I drew out my compass and insisted that Nature let me through the way it indicated.

At last, when thirst seemed no longer en-

durable, I broke out into a small space clear of the jungle, though the giant grass made the going almost as laborious, and finding a small swamp in its center, I threw myself down to drink half dry the first pool of it. From it radiated in all directions through the tall grass the paths by which the wild animals came down to drink, and every inch of the wet sand was marked with footprints, as fresh as if they had that moment passed. I recognized those of the deer, the heavy anta, the cat-clawed jaguar, while those of at least a score of smaller species were plainly visible.

To cut short an endless story, I tore on all the blazing afternoon, hunger completely lost beneath the weight of a thirst like a raging furnace within me. Then suddenly, toward sunset, when I had concluded the jungle had no end, I fell out of it into a broad, sandy road, sprawling on hands and knees, for it was worn several feet deep into the sandy soil of the dense wilderness through which its way had been chopped. It soon brought me to the uninhabited pascana of Ypias.



# THE HUMAN BODY: ITS CARE, USE AND ABUSE.

Aids to Good Health. By a Medical Man.

## Uremia.

UREMIA, or "uremic poisoning" as it is called frequently, is a condition that takes a rather heavy toll among young adults. In the strict sense of the term it is not a disease, but the manifestations of the failure of the kidneys to perform their normal function of eliminating some or all of the poisonous elements of the urine. It may develop suddenly and without warning and terminate fatally in a few days; or it may terminate quickly in recovery; or, again, it may develop slowly and run a somewhat protracted course, dependent upon the diseased condition of the kidneys, and whether those organs are able to regain their proper functioning power.

The acute outbreak of this condition usually manifests itself in one of three ways, namely, in symptoms of gastric and intestinal disturbance, in convulsions and loss of consciousness, or in gradually increasing drowsiness, with headache and irritability of temper which may become an actual mania. In the gastrointestinal form, the attack begins with a sudden dizziness and nausea, with rapidly rising temperature, and hurried respiration. These symptoms, unless promptly relieved, are followed by drowsiness and deep sleep that may terminate fatally.

The convulsive variety may begin without warning in some form of convulsive seizure, or a succession of such seizures. Even during these seizures there may be no loss of consciousness at first; but eventually the dreaded drowsiness, known as coma, develops unless the system is relieved of the poisons responsible for the condition.

## Uremic Coma.

In the third form of attack, which physicians call the cerebral variety, or uremic coma, the first symptoms may be slowly increasing drowsiness with persistent headache. These are followed, or accompanied by nausea and vomiting, and the gradually rising temperature which is the infallible indication that the system is struggling to throw off the invading poisons. In this form of the disease there is likely to be a peculiar irritability of temper, or actual mania, with all the manifestations of acute insanity. There may also be temporary, and more or less complete, blindness. Indeed, falling eyesight, or dimness of vision, often precedes an attack of uremia, and is frequently the first indication the patient has that anything is wrong with him.

Whatever form the initial attack may take, however, the seat of the trouble is always the same—faulty elimination of poisonous substances by the kidneys. And this suggests that the best treatment is the one that will establish active elimination as quickly as possible.

The three natural channels for elimination are the kidneys, the bowels, and the skin; and over-activity in any one of these channels may temporarily offset under-activity in any one of the others. Since the kidneys are the impaired channels in uremia, the action of the bowels or skin must be brought to their assistance, and that quickly. Fortunately, it is possible to produce activity in the intestinal tract more rapidly than in any other organs of the body, and this activity often relieves the system of the uremic poisons sufficiently to allow the kidneys to regain their normal functioning power. An active cathartic, such as croton oil, therefore, is often a veritable life-saver in uremia.

Uremia is not a condition to be dabbled with. Every minute's delay in beginning treatment is dangerous. The invariable rule to be followed in the event of symptoms developing is to get skilled assistance, and do it instantly.

## After Effects of Grippe.

The epidemic of grippe that has been sweeping across the country during the last month, and is still with us, resembles all other grippe epidemics in some respects, and differs from them in others. It makes very little difference to the patient, of course, whether the germ responsible for this particular epidemic is identical with the grippe-germ of past epidemics; but it may interest him to know that it is not.

Indeed, the present epidemic seems to be the result of a combination of germs—a combination that produces symptoms somewhat different from those of other epidemics.

In the present attack the nasal membranes give evidence of infection rather more pronouncedly than in some other epidemics. There are marked exceptions, of course, but this seems to be the rule. And in a high percentage of cases the persistent after effects of the attack are confined largely to the nasal membranes, or spread from these membranes to adjoining structures. In such cases the victim often experiences more or less difficulty in breathing; and if this persists it is an indication that the nasal membranes are not functioning properly. As this may lead eventually to a chronic condition of thickening, some form of treatment should be continued until the symptoms disappear.

The nose has three main functions to perform, which consist in moistening, warming and filtering the inspired air. It is highly important, therefore, that the nasal cavity be unobstructed for the passage of air, and clean so as to prevent the development of germs. The main item, as pointed out by health officers, is to keep the nose clean by blowing it, especially in children, who are often ignorant or careless. In addition, some oily substance should be sprayed or instilled into the nose at regular intervals so as to soften the secretions and facilitate their removal by blowing. Deep breathing exercises taken in the open air are also helpful.

These simple measures are not only useful after an attack of the grippe, but may also serve to ward off an impending attack.

## Stimulating Growth by Emanations.

It has been proved beyond question that mild currents of electricity stimulate vegetable growth; and animal growth, also, appears to be favorably affected by such currents. A similar effect is produced by radium emanations, and by radioactive substances. So that both these agents act as "tonics" in restricted doses, although both will produce destruction of animal and vegetable tissues if applied too vigorously.

Obviously there are some advantages in this kind of tonic over the older varieties that come in bottles, or pill boxes. But there are also certain disadvantages, for it appears that radium not only stimulates the growth of normal tissues, but may also stimulate the growth of such abnormal tissues as tumors and cancers under certain conditions. Indeed, this tendency is so pronounced that the Crocker Cancer Research Laboratory has just issued a warning against the dangers attending the use of radium, particularly its use in mild dosage in cases of cancer.

The Crocker laboratories were endowed with a fund of \$3,000,000 by the Californians for whom they are named, for the purpose of determining the cause and discovering a cure for the type of malignant growths known as cancers. The laboratories are connected with Columbia University and have abundant means and opportunities for pursuing investigations. Thus far, however, they have not succeeded in fulfilling their mission—they have discovered neither the cause of, nor the cure for, cancer. Their most conspicuous efforts have been to disprove the claims of other workers in the field; and they have shown themselves to be thoroughly skilled in this highly specialized form of head-knocking.

## Stimulating Cancer Growth.

When it was found that radium exerted a peculiar action upon the growth of benign and malignant tumors (cancers,) the workers in the Crocker laboratories became at once actively interested. The results of their investigations have just been published, and may be summarized in the statement that small doses of radium may be positively harmful in cases of cancer because they stimulate its growth, while large doses may possibly be temporarily beneficial.

The report says, in part: "In continuation work on the therapeutic action of radium, we have endeavored with large doses to in-

fluence a sarcoma (one type of cancer) of the guinea pig; this is slow growing, and, therefore, more suitable for making tests of the value of this physical agent than are the tumors of mice, as the death of the animal from destruction of its bone marrow and a consequent severe anemia and leucopenia is less likely to result. While the size of some of the tumors treated was slightly reduced, in others growth was more rapid than before, and in no case was any cure effected.

"Dr. Frederick Prime has been able to add interesting confirmation to the work of certain zoologists on lower animals, in showing that radium, in small doses, has also a distinctly stimulating effect upon mammalian cells such as occur in tumors, while large doses just insufficient to kill the neoplasms (tumors) may reduce their growth considerably. This explains many of the reports by physicians treating human tumors to the effect that a growth disappeared but returned after being quiescent for a considerable period. In some of these human cases the tumors have remained latent for one or two years, only to grow later and resist any further radiumization.

## A Radium Danger.

"These experiments are thus of practical importance because they show that in treating a tumor of any size unless very large quantities of radium are used the portions of the tumor at a considerable distance from the radium may be stimulated and grow more rapidly, even though locally the tumor may diminish in size. And they point to the necessity of careful study of the nature, extent, and distribution of a human tumor before a decision is made as to whether radium can justifiably be applied therapeutically.

"It is unquestionably possible to prolong life in a few instances and to make the patients more comfortable by the judicious and intelligent employment of large quantities of radium. On the other hand, it is equally certain that the use of small quantities of radium element in such cases often results in a re-extension of the tumor, so that the patient's condition is worse than if it had been left alone."

These statements are peculiarly timely just now, as the country is being flooded with radioactive ores of various kinds, for which all manner of extravagant claims are made. Among other things, it is claimed that these ores act beneficially in the treatment of tumors and cancers. It appears, however, that such claims are not justified—that these mild-acting ores may have precisely opposite effects in cases of tumors or cancers, although acting beneficially in certain other conditions.

[Louisville Courier Journal:] "I have my heart set on having a poultry ranch."

"Well, having your heart set is all right for a starter. Better get your hens set next."

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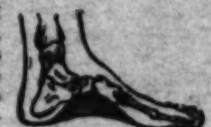
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*Changing by Contract with Whites. By Frank G. Carpenter.*

THEY GO TO SCHOOL AND LEARN EGOTISM. THEY MAKE BREAD AND EAT JAM—COOK STOVES VERSUS STONE LAMPS—THEIR ARTISTIC ABILITY AND TRADING QUALITIES. A VISIT TO AN ESKIMO DANCE AND BLANKET TOSSEING—GRAPHIC PICTURES OF THE MOST INTERESTING RACE UNDER UNCLE SAM'S FLAG.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

the village is often alive in the wee small hours of the morning.  
Rather Unique Dress.

told they are naturally intelligent and quick to adopt American ways.

ceed only by pointing the camera in another direction and then turning quickly and making the snapshot before they understood they were being taken.

A black and white photograph showing a group of men, likely laborers, gathered around large wooden barrels or drums. Some men are standing on the barrels, while others are on the ground. The scene appears to be outdoors, possibly at a construction or industrial site.

A black and white photograph of a group of seven people, including men, women, and children, standing outdoors in winter clothing. The image is dark and grainy, with a white border.

on the Seward Peninsula. The general idea is that the most of our Eskimos live along the coast of the Arctic Ocean. This is not true. Four-fifths of them are to be found south of the Arctic circle and the most on the coastal plains that slope down to Bering Sea. There are many Eskimos in the deltas of the Kuskokwim and Yukon rivers, and their settlements are to be found also on the Alaskan Peninsula. There are said to be 3500 of them on the Seward Peninsula, and this number is perhaps one-third of all the Eskimos under the American flag.

So much has been published about the Eskimos one might think them an important part of the human race. The truth is they number, all told, not more than 30,000, and of these 10,000 or 15,000 are to be found in Alaska. Of the remainder there are a few thousand in Greenland, some of whom are civilized; a few in Labrador, also civilized, and a greater number scattered through the northern part of the Canadian Dominion from Hudson Bay to the mouth of the Mackenzie River. There are also a few in Siberia, but nowhere are they of any importance except as a race curiosity, and in a small way as trappers of furs for the markets of the world.

The Eskimos about Nome make their living by fishing and hunting and selling ivory carvings. The stores here are full of their workmanship, and they bring ivory curios to the hotels and sell them to the tourists. They have a village on the edge of the town. It is made up of frame shacks and cabins, constructed of all sorts of material from driftwood logs to galvanized iron. These are the abandoned homes of the miners who came here to wash gold from the sands of the seashore. There are also many tents of white canvas. The tents rest right on the sand, with skins as carpets. None of these dwellings is large, and but a few of them will cover more than a space eight or ten feet square. There are no streets to speak of, and the houses are jumbled together as though they had been pitched out of the sky and let fall where they would. Going through the village in the morning, one finds every house tightly closed. The Eskimos do not rise until late, and now, in the summer, they sit up or move about half the night. They have their dances at night, and



### *Eskimo children*

It is easy to tell the Eskimos, no matter what their dress may be. Their faces are Mongolian in character. I have seen many just like them in my travels through Siberia and along the Great Wall in North China, and the same types are in the Himalayan Mountains on the edge of Tibet. They have eyes which slant like those of the people of the Desert of Gobi, and their faces are of the same bronze or copper color. They are lighter in color than the North American Indians, but they have the same high cheekbones and much the same features. Their faces are rather square than long, and flat, with little fat noses. The young men and women have rosy cheeks, and their lips are bright red. Most of the elderly women have tattooed stripes extending vertically from the lower lip down the chin; and now and then you see a man with a cuff button of bone thrust through a hole in the skin near the edge of his mouth. The Nome Eskimos have black eyes and jet black hair. The hair is parted in the center, and the women wear it in long braids that hang down the back. The eyes of the people are friendly, and their look is open and honest. They are full of fun, and it takes but little to bring out a smile. They are good traders, and I am

white man. The white boy had been to school in the States, and he thought he could easily beat the Eskimo. At the end of the first week the Eskimo was at the head of the class, and he held that place throughout the year. That boy studied arithmetic, including percentage, interest, commission, freight and profit and loss. He could calculate the cost of whalebone from the time it came from the whale until it was turned into goods and brought back to Alaska.

**Bright, Sweet and Dirty.**

I wish I could show you the Eskimo babies. They are the brightest, sweetest, and I might say also the dirtiest little pieces of human clay that I have yet met with in my travels over the world. They are full of fun and they romp about, mimicking their fathers and mothers and everything else under the sun. The most of them are dressed in furs, and some look like large fuzzy balls. Their parents have a superstition that if the children be photographed their souls will be under the control of the photographer, even though he be far away; and they run from the camera. It required considerable coaxing for me to get my Eskimo photographs, and I was able to suc-

tive costume, and the room was filled with dancers. The music came from drums like tambourines, each consisting of a hoop as big around as a dishpan, over which skin was stretched like the parchment of a drumhead. Each man had his own drum, and he pounded upon this with a little white rod of the length of a walking stick. Some of the drums were larger than others, and the eight musicians produced all the notes of the octave. They sang as they played and kept perfect time.

The first dance was by five sturdy young men, clad in long skin boots and trousers and shirts. All wore gloves of skin or fur, and all were bareheaded. The dancing was largely a series of postures. The men pounded the floor with their feet, they sprang into the air, and swung their arms this' way and that, keeping time to the music. They sang the while in loud raucous tones, their voices changing in expression according to the story of the song. Now they seemed angry, as though singing of war, and again laughing, when the tale was perhaps of a more comic nature. Much of the dancing was like that of Russia, and one or two of the dancers natives of Siberia. Later women and girls entered the dance, and at one time a young woman, with a baby on her back, stood in the center and like a musical director led the dancing.

### After Dancing, Sports.

I cannot describe the enthusiasm of the Eskimo audience during the dancing. Around the walls, standing up or sitting on their heels, were scores of these copper-skinned people, their slanting eyes ashine, and their hands clapping as they lost themselves in the music. The features of all changed with the songs, and the crowd was more appreciative than any I have ever seen at a concert or dance in the States.

After the dancing was over, we went outside the schoolhouse and had an exhibition of blanket-tossing as played by the Eskimos. In this twenty or thirty of the natives surrounded a tanned walrus hide about ten feet square, holding it low with their hands. Then an Eskimo boy jumped into the middle of the hide. He stood upon his feet, and at a word they jerked the hide taut, sending him up into the air. As he fell they came closer together and then again threw themselves back, tossing him higher and higher, and continuing to do so as long as





The image shows the front cover of a book. The cover is primarily a dark, textured material, possibly cloth or leatherette. A vertical strip of lighter, textured material, likely paper or a different type of cloth, runs along the left edge, forming the spine area. This strip features a decorative, wavy, scalloped border along its inner edge. The overall appearance is that of a classic, possibly vintage, book binding.



100

LEARNER AT  
WORK FOR  
NINETEEN  
CENTHES  
OF AN HOUR ARE



Saturday,

—The Illustrated Weekly Magazine—

I am surprised at the exquisite work in

[Copyright, 1916, by Frank G. Carpenter.]

BY P. BINGHAM.

Statistics have it that the valley below is over 100 miles wide and 300 miles long.

The road is dead, long live the road! For it has expired in the land of modern magic a land whose inhabitants fifteen years ago rattled their tails to clear the road ahead instead of honking their Klaxon horns. Shifting sand hills used to wander at will across the imperturbable face of nature; crusty hummocks piled high against convenient mesquite trees, and occasionally the unruly Colorado overtopped and crushed

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THIRTY)

[29]

**1 Pages**  
—16 PAGES

**Freedom**  
Editor, The Communist  
New York, N. Y.

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*Gardens, Streets, Parks, Lakes. By Ernest Branton.*

corporations. Los Angeles has good reason to feel heartily ashamed of these civil service-protected vandals.

There is one handsome and interesting plant that is a general favorite everywhere except in California. It is *Dicentra spectabilis*, popularly known as Bleeding Heart. Locally it thrives best in nearly total shade.

"When the home gardener propagates from cuttings he should avoid having sand too fine. Last spring the writer put coarse sand in a tub and washed it with running water until the latter showed no color. Herbaceous calcarearia cuttings were placed in it and box put in a protected spot on shady side of house. In two months every one rooted; not one lost.

Eastern commercial florists report better success with penstemons grown from seed sown at this time of the year than from plants grown from cuttings, both lots tested for summer flowers. In order to perpetuate certain colors these are grown from cuttings by local dealers, but sow some seeds in your own garden and you may get a pleasant surprise.

If a garden has space for but two clumps of cannas, let them be King Humbert and Firebird, and if one more is needed get a yellow-flowered sort. In King Humbert we have very large foliage of dark wine color and large scarlet blossoms. The foliage of Firebird is green and the blossoms are the nearest to living flame of anything yet produced in flowers.

One agitation that should never die in any city or town is that directed to the establishment of broader parkways 'twixt sidewalk and curb. None is too wide for the best development of street trees.

Woodlot owners will find it pays to market poles. Telegraph and telephone lines, street railway and electric power companies will always buy. Poles are classified by five-foot lengths, beginning at twenty feet and up to sixty feet, with seven-inch diameter at top.

As showing how moisture affects yields in sandy soils the following record of eight years cropping is advanced. Taking the first year as 100, the second year produced 57; the third, 143; the fourth, 60; the fifth, 150; the sixth, 133; the seventh, 167; and the eighth, 131. The cultivation and fertilization was the same throughout, and the seasonal rainfall seemed to control the crop.

Experiments in Germany have exploded the leaf-breaking theory in beet growing.

**Morris & Snow Seed Co.**  
139 South Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Should have a plan and a planting list, specifications, etc., made by an expert; or you should call the latter in consultation before planting.

**ERNEST BRAUNTON**

**ERNEST BRANTON**  
Landscape Designer and Horticulturist  
237 Franklin Street, Los Angeles

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The leaf-breaking trick, which was supposed to increase the yield of sugar, was to break the leaf near the stem, but not to remove it. Carefully kept records on four plots of sugar beets showed by leaf breaking a reduction in yield of 3213 pounds, and on four plots of field beets 7229 pounds.

Recently in Ohio a careful study was made of the cost of tile drainage of land. The result was given as \$46.65 per acre. This is made up as 8 cents for staking; \$21.71 for cutting trenches by machine (thirty inches average depth;) \$17.94 for tile, 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6 and 7 inch sizes; \$4.15 for hauling the tile; \$2.09 for laying tile (thirty-three to forty feet apart;) and \$1.58 for filling ditches. The field experimented on was 110 acres and had 7959 rods of ditch.

Practice in the general details of farm work does not teach agriculture. Behind all farm work lie the principles upon which the work is based, and the operations must follow the variations in condi-

tions to work out the principles. The best plowman may know nothing of the why and when. Then after learning the principles and practice of production we are faced with the economics of agriculture, which aim to train the farmer in the principles which govern the commercial success or failure of his enterprise, so that we can fit the units of product to the units of want or public needs. To sustain oneself directly from the products of the soil is simple enough, but the farmer of today must sustain the nation, yea, the world. Farming today, then, calls for a knowledge of the principles and practice of agriculture, and with this must be coupled the economics of agriculture, embracing cause and effect in demand and supply as well as methods of distribution.

[Kansas City Journal:] "Coat Department—Misses Coats."  
The man read this sign with interest.  
"Maybe I could trace some of 'em for you," he said. "How'd you like to hire me as a detective?"

### A Step Backward.

The first and most important law of landscape gardening is to preserve open landscape centers. In city planning, as in all art, the same law prevails, and we have the modern civic center, with buildings around a small park. San Francisco's new civic center is a grand example of this type and Los Angeles is now fighting for recognition of two civic centers, both of which are needed, being merely a difference of atmosphere, the one to be the center of art and literature, the other a political or governmental center.

Many of our small cities have similar aspirations and some have made a splendid beginning. One of these is the little city of Inglewood. But now they are offered a Carnegie library and it is purposed to place it in the center or middle of the park system. With such a precedent the whole area may some time be covered with buildings so that where now is a generous and beautiful breathing place there will then be the most congested district in the municipality. Or, if but the one building is allowed to violate the scheme all other public buildings will be staring at this poor little structure, seemingly wondering why this one impertinent individual has been allowed to so trespass and the remainder have been excluded. And all visitors will be struck with a like wonder. Aside from the violation of the proper spirit, the fine long view, the system's greatest charm, will be destroyed. The high and grammar schools, the city hall, engine house and other building lots now face the park and it is hoped that the city will secure another lot for a library site. If this is not done it will ever be a cause of regret and a step backward admitted by all who know. Several citizens of taste have already objected to the proposed site. Other cities will do well to avoid making such mistakes.

## VALUABLE UNITS

Adaptability of plants to atmosphere is striking. The California fan palm grows in the Salton sink where the air is more dense than at sea level. It also thrives at the highest point where temperature will allow. At three and one-half miles high the air is but one-half as dense as at sea level yet vegetation will permanently thrive there that grows below sea-level. Man cannot inhabit continuously regions above three and one-half miles. Pike's Peak is above two and one-half miles.

One of the most important commercial bamboos grown in China is *Phyllostachys pubescens*, valuable for timber and also for the edible sprouts which resemble giant asparagus and are used for the same purpose. It should be extensively grown in California, for it thrives on very thin and poor hillside soils.

Much as our citizens are in favor of municipal light and power, the disfigurement of our streets by additional poles is a heavy blow to civic beauty and to civic pride. And the vandalism visited upon street trees by city employees far surpasses anything ever attempted by linemen employed by private

expected that after decades the Italian nation of all purposes of Bulgarians and German. During the Allied in view of North-Atlantic coalition, it is likely that the consideration of the involved problems in Constantinople, for example, to carry out the economic changes, the railway to the Adriatic, the view of the situation of the various nations with serious problems before the world, is still in the air, and the shore of the

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*Film Making on a Big Scale. By a Special Contributor.*

"The Canadian authorities realize that, at

The men in charge of this movement confidently expect that the showing of these pictures will attract many hundreds, and possibly thousands, of persons who otherwise would not have thought of settling in the Dominion.

The obtaining of the short strip of film which invades the privacy of Mrs. Hen to the extent of showing her in the act of producing an egg was secured only after a long and tedious wait on the part of the motion-picture operator. A nest was arranged on top of a table and a side of the box in which the nest was placed was cut away so that the camera could command a complete view of the operation. But every

The Forest Service, another branch of the Department of Agriculture, has a library of films of its own, which have already proved very valuable in booming the national for-



## 24







## ORCHARD AND FARM, RANCHO AND RANGE

—The Illustrated Weekly Magazine—

# CALIFORNIA, LAND OF FRUITS AND FLOWERS

*Real Life by the Great Western Sea.*

## Glorious Victory.

**T**HE sporting editors are all trying to explain how it happened that the football game at Pasadena on New Year's Day was won by the Oregon University boys. The victory was very significant, 14 to 0, and would have been more so, had it not been that the Washington University boys the year before wiped up the ground in the same emphatic fashion with the team from Brown University in Rhode Island as the Oregon team did with the Quakers from the University of Pennsylvania on last Monday.

The sporting editors are nearly all very young people, and their explanations run to superficial features. To those of us who are old and whose lives have been spent mostly in the West there is a radical and profound reason for these victories. It is simply a matter of heredity plus environment. The heredity comes from the ancestors of these western boys, and the environment is simply in the climate, usually and properly known as glorious, which envelops the whole West.

Who were the settlers of the West from the time the Mayflower sailed westward over the Atlantic until today? They were the virile stock of ancient peoples from various parts of the world. It was not the lazy, the bungler, the unventuresome or the weaklings in mind or body, who in little better than open boats dared the tempests of almost unknown seas, who dared the wilderness with all its perils, to find new homes and build up new empires in the West, toward which the star of empire still takes its way. These noble sires left behind them the material of which noble sons might be wrought. All needed is the opportunity and temptation to further ambition to make the sons of these pioneers the conquerors in any battle, in sports, business or actual warfare.

The environment is found in the climate which envelops the Great West from the tops of the Rocky Mountains to where the Pacific breaks on headlands in league-long rollers, and all the way from British Columbia to the Mexican frontier. These boys, the offspring of such virile ancestors, have been mostly raised in the country in a climate where outdoor life is possible, practical and practiced every day in the year from New Year's Day to New Year's Day. There are few of them city-bred, and those who are have the bone and sinew and the stamina of country-bred fathers. They have been raised mostly on farms in a climate so salubrious that indoor life is unknown to them.

The sporting reporters tell us that the Oregon boys were "too fine" for the Quakers from the effete East. That is a different story from the physical aspect of the victory, but comes from the very same causes as the manly strength that won the fight. Pure air, gotten in the open life of the West, makes pure blood, and this makes for good brains as well as good muscles.

That is all there is in the victory won at Pasadena on New Year's Day, and the worst is yet to come. California is the cream of the West as the West is the cream of the whole country, and as the country the cream of the world. Note that the California boys have not yet tackled any team from the East, and when they do the result of the victory will be represented to the easterners by a duck-egg. We suggest that for next New Year's Day at Pasadena the football team to represent the Great West be selected from California schools, and that they challenge all the institutions of the East to meet them on the mud-stained field. This battle should be between the East and the West and eliminate the Middle States entirely from the event. For it was only the other day that the Middle States had their pioneers, whereas it is two centuries since the East proper knew what a pioneer was. Do you catch the significance of this, gentle reader?

## Hurrah for Pasadena!

THAT was surely a notable show set up at the Crown of the Valley just after the midnight bells had rung out old 1916 and had rung in young 1917. Everything conspired to make the day in every way most notable. Every well-wisher of California

had been praying for good weather, and when they all rose in the morning and looked out upon showering skies the hearts of many sank in semi-despair, thinking Providence had refused to lend ear to their supplications. But a little later the sun broke through the clouds, and from then until nightfall this glorious climate did its level best. For the benefit of the hundreds of thousands of readers who scan this Illustrated Magazine at the East, there are here produced the notable features of the show copied from the daily Times of the morning after the event. The number of people who witnessed the show is estimated to have reached 100,000. The length of the parade was two miles, and the participants numbered 500. The flowers and other decorations were valued at \$50,000, and the trophies bestowed on the winners cost \$2500. The number of floats and other entries was 150, the number of motor cars on the streets 6500. There were 25,000 persons watching the great football game in which the Webfeet literally wiped up the surface of the earth with the Quakers from the University of Pennsylvania, duplicating the work done the year before by the boys from Alki land, who performed the same excellent service for the Brownies from Rhode Island. Thus the followers of the Mayflower crowd and those of William Penn went down into ignominious defeat before the virile boys of the Great West.

## A Port in Fact.

**D**URING the month of November there passed through the port of Los Angeles 21,000 tons of merchandise valued at \$2,981,991. These figures are given by the Harbor Commissioners and exclude the lumber received. The lumber delivered at the harbor measured 54,000,000 board feet, and was valued at \$945,897. The grand total of all the commerce handled in and out amounted to 161,592 tons, valued wholesale at \$5,248,231. This merchandise was handled by 189 vessels of a gross tonnage of 194,140 tons. In the imports the heaviest traffic was in burlap and cotton bags, beet pulp, bean screenings, canned milk, fruit, fish, fertilizer, flour, grains, oil, paper and barrel staves. Of the lumber tonnage a great deal consisted of lath and shingles, each amounting to more than 6,000,000 feet. The outbound freight consisted largely of automobiles, fruit and fuel oil.

### Joining the Ends.

**A** REPRESENTATIVE of the contractors with a corps of assistants has arrived at El Centro to take charge of the construction of the missing link in the San Diego and Arizona Railroad. This missing link lies between Coyote Wells and Campo. There will be work here at once for 1200 men to start with. The equipment consists in part of fourteen locomotives, sixty gondola cars, five great shovels, and 200 other cars. The pay roll of the company will be from the start more than \$100,000 per month.

## Less Wheat, More Money.

**P**ORTERVILLE is a large grain center in the San Joaquin Valley. Records compiled from the warehouses in the district show that during the past season there were shipped from there a total of 192,000 bags of wheat, worth to the growers \$496,255. There was a considerable decrease in the acreage, yet the net returns were more than 25 per cent above those of last year. The high prices prevailing for the crop just disposed of have stimulated the sowing of an increased acreage to wheat this winter. The farmers of the valley are all smiling broadly because of the early rains that began in October, allowing sowing to be done under conditions ideal for a big crop. Since the sowing, much rain has fallen, so that now in the early days of January prospects are very bright, and the grain farmers expect to harvest 200,000 bags of wheat.

### Big Orange Show.

**S**AN BERNARDINO, February 20 to 23. It will show the world more oranges and better oranges, ditto lemons, than have ever appeared before in one spot on the face of the earth. The National Orange Show at San Bernardino will place oranges on

exhibition which, if stretched out end on end would reach 250 miles. It will take 74,420 feet of rope, fourteen miles of it, to supply the needs of the exhibition auditorium. The canvas used would make a dress for 3400 women. There are 48,000 feet of this material twenty-nine inches wide used in making the canvas tent that will cover the orange show. It took 480,000 feet of thread to sew this canvas, and 192,000,000 feet of twine to weave the canvas. The poles used to support the roof number 6704. San Bernardino is the center of the greatest orange and lemon district on the face of the earth.

### Tulare Magnesite.

**F**OR some months the American Magnesite Company has been busy developing a vein of magnesite ore near Porterville in Tulare county in the San Joaquin Valley. The development work has proved successful, and with 3000 tons of crude ore on hand the company has started kalsomining for the eastern market. The American plant will have a capacity of sixty-five tons a day. The Tulare Mining Company has been producing about fifty tons a day for the past four months, and the Porterville Magnesite Company turns out ten tons daily. There are said to be more than 700 men engaged in mining magnesite in the district.

## Smiling Smiley of Smiley Heights.

DANIEL SMILEY is now the fortunate owner of Smiley Heights, just on the outskirts of the city of Redlands. This is in many ways the most entrancing small bit of the surface of this old earth. This man must be of the younger generation of Smileys, for the twin brothers who tackled that bald knob of the Southwest and by the use of a little water and a great deal of intelligence and patience converted it into a veritable paradise have both passed away, covered with years of usefulness. This young man arrived from Lake Mohonk Mountain House in New York. He is described as smiling very broadly as he looked upon Smiley Heights. It was bathed in sunshine, whereas from the time he left his home in New York near the Adirondacks until he came into California, the train by which he traveled passed through a country all covered with snow. A blizzard snow-storm delayed the traveler a whole day in Chicago. No doubt this accounts for his smile as he looked upon Smiley Heights smiling in the California sunshine. He brings good news to the South from the railroad officials all along the way, who were busy as bees trying to move the great army of tourists into California just as soon as the Christmas holidays had passed.

**In Baja California,**

**G**OV. CANTU of Baja California is setting a good example to the Governors of other States in that disturbed republic. He is taking no part in the quarrels between the leaders, first, second, third, on to the nth power, but is simply attending strictly to business for the benefit of his people. He is having constructed a good wagon road, with a telegraph line accompanying it, from Tia Juana, on the border between California and Lower California, to Ensenada, the capital of the State. A large crew of men is finishing the road, which is already passable, and just as the old year died and the new one was born, Tia Juana was put into communication with Mexicali by telegraph.

**Bridegroom Fourscore and Ten.**

IT MAY have been all right in the time of the poet king of Israel, or whoever wrote the psalm that contains the verse "the days of our years are threescore and ten," He goes on and says that though men be so strong as to come to fourscore, there is their strength only labor and sorrow, soon passes it away and they are gone. That term of human life is an away-back number from the days in which we live here in California. Fourscore years and ten are not labor and sorrow for some of our people here in this sun-kissed land. About that time they begin to feel the blood of youth stirring in their veins and take to themselves helpmeets sometimes over half a century old. This is what happened the other day when Charles R. Post, 90 years

old, walked up to the office of Capt. Sparks in the County Courthouse of Los Angeles and demanded legal authorization to marry Mrs. Nellie J. Moore. Now the bride in this case is 55 years old. Of course some food faddists will claim that this youthful vigor of fourscore years and ten is due to the fact that the groom is the father of Post of Postum Cereal fame, and that it is because he has lived the simple life and eaten food prepared at Battle Creek, Mich., that he was able to take to himself a wife at that age. We know better. Here in California where young fellows anywhere from 70 to 90 are prone to renew the romances of their youth when the sunshine of the Southwest has renewed the vigor of their youth. The proof is that they live in other climates and prefer single blessedness in spite of Postum Cereal and all other food fads, whereas a couple of years of sunshine warm the cockles around their hearts and make them long for somebody with whom to share their joys.

### Redlands Orange Crop.

**T**HE Redlands orange growers are busy now picking the crop for eastern delivery. It is reported to be in excellent condition in every way. A little cold weather is excellent for oranges, acting as a tonic on the fruit, coloring the skin a brilliant color and bringing out the juices in the most appetizing way. It is estimated that the crop will amount to 4400 cars, which means that there will be picked about 440,000,000 oranges from the trees around Redlands to be sent East during the current season. Two small pools have been handled already, known as the holiday pool and the December pool. Now begins the long pool when most of the navel crop will be shipped, and the season will close with the Valencia pool, which usually brings high prices. They expect 2 cents a pound for their fruit, and in the excellent condition of the market they may get it. This means that Redlands orange growers will bank from their crop this season between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000. To overcome the shortage of cars the old load of 384 boxes was raised to 456, and now they are putting 560 boxes into a car.

### Getting on the Map.

**L**OS ANGELES has been the heart and center of the sunshine map of the world since the world began. The building of the great harbor following the development of the section around the city is putting it on the commercial map of the world. The latest event of this kind is the proposed stopping of a Swedish steamship here to load cotton for Europe. The general representative of the Johnson Steamship Line with headquarters at Stockholm arrived in Los Angeles recently to see about the loading of cotton here for Scandinavian countries. This company has six motor ships of 7000 tons which have been calling here irregularly for some time past. Next year twelve of these ships will make Los Angeles a port of call, and the year after this will be increased to fifteen. The current year there will be one ship a month of this line calling at our port. They have stuff to load back with, and will take out from here cotton, fresh and dried fruits, grain, salmon and other commodities, mostly foodstuffs.

### New Year Starts off Fine.

WITH the opening of the new year work started on the Salt Lake branch line running from Pico to Santa Ana, a distance of twenty-four miles. This bit of construction will cost \$1,400,000, and is only one of many improvements and extensions planned by the road. The general manager says that during the current year his company will spend \$5,500,000, all here in the Great Southwest. The Santa Fe has ordered 85,000 tons of steel rails to cost about \$2,500,000, two-thirds of the contract going to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, which is, broadly speaking, an institution of the Great Southwest.

[Washington Star:] "It took a long time to decide the election."  
"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum; "it seems that you've got to stop and hold an investigation of nearly everything at the present time."

[illegible]



His appearance in these years again, which God knows I shall not if I can do better. Data given me a delightful account of Robinson's wedding to Anna de la Guerra, whose presence at the ceremony, Mrs. Clemens, had told

When the brig Phyllis sailed out of Boston Harbor one summer day, eighty-two years ago on her famous voyage around Cape Horn, California was an almost unknown country. Sixty-five years earlier the Spanish soldiers (some with their families) and the padres had arrived in what

# "Two Years Before the Mast." By M. C. Frederick. SIDE LIGHTS ON A HISTORIC BOOK.

The Illustrated Weekly Magazine

Jan. 6, 1917.]

## NEW ANECDOTES ABOUT MARK TWAIN.

Half-intimate Glimpses of the Humorist. By Perry Worden.

THE publication recently of an interesting, if disappointing, volume by Mark Twain concerning the much-discussed destiny of man and the great mystery of a hereafter—alas, that the too often cynical Twain, after making sport, for years, of everything and nearly everybody, must in the end laugh at himself!—reminds me that my first glimpse of the unique author was obtained in the early eighties, when I was a lad in a New York book-house, and the almost awkward humorist was the chief actor in a comedy staged primarily for the entertainment of a seedy-looking book-keeper, a grinning office boy and a dirty-aproned packer hiding behind his chalked-up boxes. While clerking in Bond street, I had been sent around the corner at Bleeker, to the office of the American Publishing Company—a concern with headquarters at Hartford and existing solely for the exploitation of Mark Twain's peculiar talent served up, by subscription, in stereotyped, somber-covered volumes; and having inquired about "The Prince and the Pauper," the sensation of that period, I was about to leave the outer office. A terrific crash, however, led me to hurry toward the inner room, the only occupant of which, visible from where I had stood, was a sparely-built man; in a Prince Albert coat and light gray trousers, with very bushy hair, an acutely-aquiline nose, and heavy, black eyebrows. The high, leather-topped stool, on which he had been sitting, now lay upon the floor, and along side of it, also flat, was a huge bottle pouring good carmine ink upon the flowery carpet; while, backing, as it he premeditated some acrobatic maneuver, was the aforesaid gentleman, furiously brushing, with a handkerchief more red than white, his red-stained pantaloons. All was confusion, or, to state the case more scientifically, all was confusion and profanity; but I asked the name of the astonishing performer, and learned—to my great surprise—that it was none other than the magical Mark Twain. Some one later told me that the author had come to town (presumably from his home in Connecticut,) called at the publishing office and, finding the manager out, had sat down, at the high desk, to write a note; finishing which, and wheeling around, he had caught his cuff on the fancy pen-holder, and swept it off with the ink bottle. He had tried to avoid the avalanche, but had kicked over the rickety stool instead. Before the fierce-looking and fiercely-spluttering joker could turn his eyes and perhaps his venom on me—for the Queen's choicest and most antique were commodities Mark could hand out, in the absence of the ladies, with masterly ladlefuls—I retreated down the stairs and hurried off up the street.

Once I had a good look at the famous writer, I was on the qui vive, whenever I visited the American Publishing Company's office, to see him at closer range. But he never materialized when I happened in there, and I suspect that he seldom came to the parlor-like agency from which the glib canvassers went forth to bag the farmer's shining gold. Some months afterward my vigilance was rewarded in another direction. As I was passing the Grand Union Hotel—a typical Broadway hostelry, with stately columns, cockroaches playing hide-and-seek among the broken marble tiles, and an eternal aroma of curried something of warmed-up turkey dressing wafted from the kitchen-caves—I saw several gentlemen in the chandelied dining-room, and in the center of the group, with both feet on a neighboring chair, was the identical, sought-for Samuel Langhorne Clemens! There was no mistaking the countenance—dry and almost scowling even when he laughed; and there was also no doubting that I could not stand there on the sidewalk, like a country gawk, and gaze in through the windows. An irresistible desire to see more of the fascinating individual took possession of me; and before I realized what I was doing, I had walked into both hotel and dining-room, and had taken a seat, rather nervously, half a dozen tables away from the lively chatters, who were blowing wreaths of smoke toward the high ceiling.

I dare say that I seemed somewhat out of place there, notwithstanding that the Grand Union itself, largely for commercial folk, could not put on airs; for, as was the case with most clerks in that publishing

center of less pretentious times, some such place as the Houston Street "Beanery" or Schnitzberger's appetizing Cold-Lunch Cafe was generally my goal at noon, while I reserved the occasional oyster supper or table d'hôte at the Sinclair House or Fleischmann's for evenings in town, when I was better lodged out. I carried with me, too, what friends usually termed, and still call, my omnipresent umbrella; for I had neglected to check it as I came in.

Never considering, then, whether my change warranted such a splurge, I pricked up courage and ordered the best of everything. I also ordered the waiter, after the first course, to remove the lay-out and my traps to the table adjoining Twain's; for, perceiving that I could neither hear nor see as expected, I made excuse that the draft was blowing strongly on my neck. At length, I was so close to the champion fun-maker that I could have seized his arm, or whispered in his ear; but I did neither. I merely ate, drank, peeped and listened to the spicy stories with which Twain and his friends were topping off their meal; remembering, for the most part, that Twain drew awfully, or perhaps peculiarly; that he also talked rather loud and vehemently, and both banged the table and pulled at the frayed corner of the cloth; and that he frequently addressed one of the party as "Methusalem."

When I could no longer absent myself from the store, I called for my bill and discovered, to my alarm, that it required every cent in my pocket to liquidate, leaving nothing for the expectant waiter; a circumstance the more embarrassing because, when I hastily came to retire, I forgot my umbrella and was compelled to return and bother the same woolly-head. Imagine my consternation, therefore, when, on following the waiter back to the table where I had made a wreck of oyster patties and roast duck, I discovered that the sharp-eyed master of the quill had thrown one foot upon the table, thrust both hands in behind his suspenders, and was leaning back against the abandoned rain-screen dangling from the back of my chair! When the waiter made known my wants, Mark bent lazily forward to permit the umbrella's release, but made no further recognition, and, in resuming his cocked-up attitude, he managed, somehow or other, to entangle himself beautifully in the lace curtains already full of holes and swinging near, while I retreated sheepish and crest-fallen. The one thing consoling me was that I had not only commanded a first-rate view of Mark Twain, but had actually heard him talk and laugh; and that, I surmised, was more than anyone else in our neighborhood could boast.

Months afterward, Mr. Clemens dropped into our store, and, poking over some tree-calf volumes, finally made a purchase. I was not slow to pass the word as to his identity, and when he had gone out, slamming the door, I shared in a natural curiosity to know what had interested him. To our surprise, he had called for something absurdly prosaic—I cannot say whether a Fox's "Martyrs" or Hill's "Tables for Computing Measurements;" but we all concluded that Twain had felt some pious obligation to repay an old score, and this conclusion was strengthened by the fact that he ordered, not one, but several copies of the same book, and wanted the volumes at once!

Later, I saw Mr. Clemens when I went to dine at Taylor's—he then stopped at the St. Denis, I believe—on one occasion plucking up courage enough to ask him for his autograph; soon foolishly giving the scribble away to a country Arabella, who proved a sweet liar in claiming, at a church festival, that the indulgent Mark had given her the precious souvenir himself!

On still another occasion (this time in the spacious and always cheerful foyer of the historic Fifth Avenue Hotel, where Mark Twain's figure, so suggestive of individuality, lined up with the most striking personalities), I had my first chat with him. It took a good cigar—and I was lucky to have a couple just handed me by a sea-captain from Havana—or something similar, I fancy, to assist a stranger in getting on chatty terms with Mark, so little inclined, as he was, to make familiar advances; but when once the cork was drawn, he poured his best wine of wit, albeit I have seen him

in a social hour when one would not discern the hidden wells of humor. Two or three yarns then given me, amplifying his well-known accounts of experiences in California and other parts of the once crude West, may some day furnish me another brace of paragraphs.

Speaking of the American Publishing Company and its widespread canvassings—an absolute control resulting in a terrific tangle with the creditors of Charles L. Webster & Co. that required the Standard Oil's ablest lawyers, under the orders of H. H. Rogers, Mark Twain's friend, to untwist and untie—I am reminded of the financial disaster, similar to that ruining Sir Walter Scott, which overwhelmed the aging author, then a partner, and some incidents in the company's experience that came to my personal attention. Webster, cultured and wide-awake, was Mr. Clemens's nephew, and Fred Hall, a clever young New Yorker residing at Tarrytown (where Twain once pitched his tent and hoped permanently to enjoy the dolce far niente of old Sleepy Hollow,) was the other silent partner. The firm had made a tremendous success of "Huckleberry Finn," and was publishing the "Connecticut Yankee at King Arthur's Court." It was planned to limit the sale, more than ever, to special book-agents; who were to receive 50 per cent. of the retail price; and these agents were forbidden, under severe penalty, to dispose of any copies to the regular book trade.

Despite these precautions, copy after copy, and whole piles of copies reached certain book-stores, and such was the demoralization of the publishers' plans that finally Twain himself took a hand in setting a trap for the employee who was so persistently betraying their confidence. When, therefore, a new edition had been distributed with unusual care, and still another pile of the coveted work had appeared, reduced in price, at a New York book store, like a smiling new consignment of figs for Machiavelli's corner grocery, a stranger walked in, bought a copy of the book, and, to the amazement of the proprietor standing near, ripped open the back of the cover. Within an hour thereafter, a telegram told Mark Twain that the rascal had been caught, and another wire informed Webster's high-salaried agent at Chicago that his services were no longer required. The knife had penetrated to a hidden number, all the cue needed as to the source from which the supposedly-exclusive books were obtained!

One more item of interest about this hapless firm that early numbered among its publications such an excellent work as the "Library of American Literature," in eleven volumes, by Edmund Clarence Stedman and Ellen M. Hutchinson: it put out the authorized life of Pope Plus X, in six or eight languages, and at the very time when the popular memorial was given to the world, Mark Twain, by his participation, as a partner, one of the Pope's official publishers, was, as author, under all anathema martha imaginable and declared by the sensitive prelates of the Church of Rome inimical to virtue and orthodox religion! And on that expurgated list, so far as I am aware, the innocent Mark Twain's "Innocence Abroad" and many other of his extravagant but really harmless books have remained and are likely to remain.

As is generally known, Mr. Clemens, when Webster & Co. had failed, went around the world on a lecturing tour, financed by the oil magnate, Rogers, earning thereby more than enough to wipe out all debt and embarrassment; and on that tour he was dined and wine-d by the German Emperor. It will not be generally known, however, that that social honor brought about a highly-amusing incident—told me by a member of the German court, who was present and saw and heard the occurrence. In entering, with others, the banquet apartments in the Royal Palace at Berlin, it was necessary for Twain to mount a long staircase lined on each side by splendidly-liveried lackeys; ascending which, he pulled out a generous-sized handkerchief, and along with it a pen-knife, a keepsake of many years, whose blade was entangled in the mouchoir. The knife flew to one side, and just as quickly, a lackey stooped, picked it up and, with due regard to the status quo of court dignity, thrust the silver souvenir behind his back. This was

too much for Twain, who knew that to stop would be to congest the procession, and yet who had no desire to pass on and lose his knife; and deviating a trifle, he turned his head, and in such German as he could command—probably very good, by the way, for one not to the manner born—he roared at the trembling symbol of obsequiousness: "Drop that, you son-of-a-gun!"

Long before making this world-tour, however, Mr. Clemens had been a famous lecturer, barnstorming in the West, and finally starting in the old-fashioned lyceum courses with Horace Greeley, Bayard Taylor and others. The secret was not, if we may be guided by those who really knew him well, that he liked to lecture, but that he loved to act; and in his introduction of the strikingly original, he was probably naturally as clever, and he became quite as masterful as Artemus Ward. Sometimes he lectured for cash, and plenty of it—a too venturesome Vermont friend of mine having "busted" a committee, through a guarantee of \$500, when torrential rains destroyed bridges and kept the prospective patrons at home; and sometimes he lectured for principle, appearing frequently, for example, since the early seventies, to aid the great struggle for better copyright legislation. At Morristown, or maybe in old Brunswick, an unusual programme in support of that cause was once arranged, and there, where Gilder, Cable, Page and others contributed, Twain displayed his histrionic talents in the most glorious fashion, many outsiders, including myself, from New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere journeying far to attend.

Fortifying himself with two glasses of ice water, he told, in slow, drawing fashion, the story of a man with an artificial arm of gold, who died and was buried, but who was eventually disinterred, by order of his thrifty widow, and deprived of the mass of precious metal. Thereafter, the husband's spirit went about moaning, "Where's my golden arm? Where's my golden arm? Where's my golden arm?"—the awful, harrowing cry being repeated with rising inflection and weird effect. Then suddenly, having keyed his audience up to a high pitch, Twain sprang toward the footlights, pointed his finger at the front row of auditors and fairly shrieked, "YOU'VE GOT IT!" causing one old lady to go into hysterics, and a number of others to lose their balance.

Five or six years after that evening, I was reminded of some facts Twain told me after the lecture by meeting, on a trans-Atlantic steamer, one of those linguistic and encyclopedic guides, of astonishing information and cleverness, who claimed to have been a courier for Mark Twain when the latter made his trip celebrated in "The Innocents Abroad." According to this English chap, who may have been a vile traducer of all that he claimed for himself, for he certainly was one of the best posted of men, with a great stock of anecdotes, and so entitled to such confidence as one gladly gives to indiscreet gentry who have served as trusted valets—Twain so enraged a hotel-keeper, whose inn he picturesquely described as the most popular sea-resort, that when he returned, accompanied by his courier, some years afterward, the injured landlord had him haled to court, to be released only after having made out a draft for \$500!

From time to time, at the Players' or the Country Club, and I believe once or twice in the cosy Lotus Club rooms, I came into personal relations with Mark Twain, once being invited to join a small circle in which Edwin Booth—shortly before his untimely death—and Twain were the only talkers, and when each spoke in such low, solemn tones that we needed to lean forward to listen; and on that occasion I so far forgot the hour and its relation to the last way-train leaving the Grand Central station, that I had to stay in town all night. But it was such a rag-end of the night when we came out into the chill air—Twain said he was going to a Turkish bath, but I fancied him going home and sleeping till noon—that it was hardly worth while going to bed at all.

Years later I renewed my association with Mr. Clemens at the Villa Reale di Quarto, near his beloved Fiesole, when Mrs. Clemens lay dying there; but that is a story, and a pathetic one, in itself.

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THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

# NEW ANECDOTES ABOUT MARK TWAIN.

[Saturday]

—The Illustrated Weekly Magazine—

Jan. 6, 1917.]

—The Illustrated Weekly Magazine—

## SIDE LIGHTS ON A HISTORIC BOOK.

"Two Years Before the Mast." By M. C. Frederick.

WHEN the brig *Pilgrim* sailed out of Boston Harbor one summer day eighty-two years ago on her famous voyage around Cape Horn, California was an almost unknown country. Sixty-five years earlier the Spanish soldiers (some with their families) and the padres had arrived in what was then only a barren country inhabited by Indians, and established their four presidios and chain of twenty-one missions extending along the coast from San Diego to San Francisco.

The Indians that were gathered into the missions by the padres, the villages of Spanish or mixed inhabitants that sprang up around the presidios, the rapidly accumulated wealth of the missions and rancheros in horses, cattle and sheep, the coming of foreign vessels, almost exclusively from Boston, for trade on the Coast, and the settling in the country of a few Americans (likewise a few Englishmen,) nearly all of whom married Californian wives, are important factors in our history, as they led up to the possession of California by the United States.

Through these Boston ships the attention of the government was attracted to California, leading to the presence of war vessels on the Coast, and when war was declared with Mexico it resulted in Commodore Sloat raising the Stars and Stripes over Monterey in advance of Admiral Seymour of the British ship *Collingwood*, bound on the same errand for his government.

"Thank God! We have got ahead of Seymour," the radiant commodore exclaimed, while the admiral is said to have stamped his foot and flung his hat upon the deck, in his chagrin and rage, when he rounded the point and saw the American men-of-war at anchor and the flag floating over the town.

A single Boston firm, Bryant, Sturgis & Co., did nearly two-thirds of the business on the Coast in the early days, taking in exchange for all sorts of Yankee notions "California greenbacks"—cattle hides dried as stiff as boards and folded down the middle. About two years were required for a round-trip voyage.

When the *Pilgrim* sailed, as has been said, the world knew little of this far-away land, and less of a sailor's life at sea. The voyage in no wise differed from that of other ships in the service of Bryant, Sturgis & Co., except that it carried on board as a common sailor, a young Harvard undergraduate, Richard H. Dana, Jr., who, innocently enough, somewhat disturbed the serenity of ship discipline, and wrote such a thrilling story of life at sea, and on shore at the different California towns and missions collecting hides for his firm, that "Two Years Before the Mast" became at once a classic. In the Santa Barbara and other public libraries of the Coast, the book that best maintains its popularity year in and year out—due to the constant stream of tourists—is the sailor-boy's description of this far-away shore. We read it with avidity, skipped monotonous pages of the sea voyage, pitted the sailors, hated the captain and were amused at the Californians, whom we regarded in much the same light as we did the Fiji Islanders.

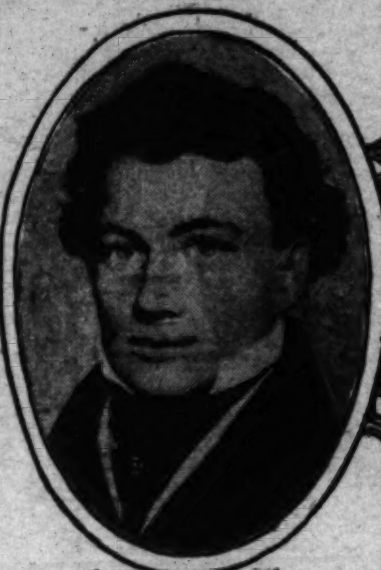
Some years ago a photograph on a mantel in a Santa Barbara home attracted the writer's attention. It was a copy, and imagine my surprise and pleasure when on the back of it I read:

"Capt. Frank A. Thompson, born June 27, 1807, at Topsham, Me. Died in command of the *Alcornoque* in the Straits of Malacca in 1837."

"Capt. Thompson was a vigorous, energetic fellow. As sailors say, he hadn't a lazy bone in him. He was made of steel and whalebone. He was a man to toe the mark and make every one else step up to it. During all the time I was with him I never saw him sit down on deck. He was always active and diving, severe in his discipline and expected the same of his officers."—Dana's Capt. Thompson of the *Pilgrim* and *Alert*!

Ah, yes! I was in a Thompson home, that of the son, and I then learned, of the captain's brother, who, with his wife and the agent, had sailed to Monterey on the *Pilgrim*.

This brother, my hostess explained, and Dana's relation, William G. Dana, had married sisters. They were daughters of a



Capt. Frank A. Thompson.



Alfred Robinson, agent for Bryant, Sturgis & Co.

Spanish-Californian, "Don Carlos" Carrillo of Santa Barbara, the fine-looking old gentleman who held the stakes at the horse race described by the sailor chronicler.

Guillermo (William) Dana, as he was called by the Spanish-Californians, had been on the Coast some years, having come from Boston as master of a vessel. He was alcalde of Santa Barbara at the time of Dana's visit, and although the younger Dana neither called upon nor mentioned his relative in his book, some old-timers have said he was a man of greater influence than any other foreigner in the Santa Barbara region.

Besides the Dana-Thompson brothers-in-law, some of their descendants have intermarried, so that the two families are closely connected. They show no disposition to take sides in the differences of their kinsmen, but strangely enough, are as proud of one as of the other, believing that Capt. Thompson, had he lived, must also have had a distinguished career. To have rounded Cape Horn before he was 25 as master of a merchantman (the *Roxanna*, Bryant, Sturgis & Co., which sailed from Boston in February, 1832,) to have been trusted in like capacity by the same firm a second time when he sailed with the *Pilgrim*, and to have successfully made the terrible mid-winter voyage around the Horn with the heavily-laden *Alert*, which Dana so thrillingly describes from the sailor's view-point—all these things are regarded as requiring capability of a superior order.

"Not a cruel-looking face," I said, as I scrutinized the picture of the captain and recalled the allusion to him in Robinson's book as "a tall and gentlemanly fellow," and that Robinson had only kindly words of praise for him.

"Nor was he cruel, by nature," my hostess responded. "It was very unfortunate—the trouble on board the *Pilgrim*—but not to be wondered at. Dana was only a boy and Thompson not many years his senior—barely 30 when he died. One was a Harvard student used to the best of everything, in the position of a common sailor; the other, also educated, in complete authority (with nothing, however, to back it but his own prowess,) and determined, as was absolutely necessary for the sake of ship discipline, that the student should keep his place—just the elements for trouble, and it came.

"In the hardships of Cape Horn," my hostess continued, "Dana became thoroughly sick of the coarse fare of the sailor, as that was before the days of canned goods. Going to the captain he said: 'I am a gentleman's son and I should be treated as one. I demand a place at the captain's table.' The captain merely pointed down the hatchway and with some emphasis replied, 'You go below.'"

"The trouble was on; and the two never forgave each other. The sailors, knowing they had an ardent sympathizer, gradually became disrespectful and insolent to the

captain, and things were in a bad way on both sides and growing worse, almost to the point of mutiny.

"When the atmosphere had cleared, after the captain had succeeded in convincing all hands that there was but one master aboard, things settled down to their usual quiet and Thompson was himself again on the fearful return trip around the Horn, with its little-known currents, in the dead of the southern winter—a voyage from which an old sea captain with years of experience behind him might well have shrunk."

In another Santa Barbara home the writer read the last letter written by Thompson before the sailing of the *Alert*. He writes as follows:

"Dear brother: I am now about leaving this coast but I must say I am greatly disappointed in not seeing you before my departure. I have been expecting to hear of your arrival in Monterey every day this long time, but have some suspicion that instead of coming direct to this coast, as you wrote me, you have gone to Manila for a better assorted cargo than can be obtained from Oahu.

"The *Alert* takes 39,000 hides, 31,000 horns, between 700 and 800 pounds of beaver, and is not deep! What do you think of that for a California cargo? If I can deliver it in good order in Boston and make a good passage—that is the height of my ambition at present. But that remains to be seen.

"I received your letter by Mr. Nuttall," (the naturalist, from Harvard,) "who goes home with me in the ship, which will make it rather pleasant for me on the passage, to have such a pleasant old codger for a companion.

"I am very glad you have got a more comfortable and better vessel to drive around the coast in—for drive you must if you come here this season, as Messrs. Bryant and Sturgis are determined to carry all before them in this part of the world.

"The *California* is arrived with a good cargo and another ship is expected in a few months; and should they not have unfavorable accounts from this coast it is probable the *Alert* will come back immediately. But it is doubtful if I come back in her even if I have the offer, which will depend altogether on the capricious temper of Mr. Robinson at the moment he wrote. I think there will be fun between him and his comrade ere long, for it is impossible for a man to put up with some of his would-be dignified ways at all times. Arthur" (captain of the *California*), "is just right for him, for if R. tells him to carry Anita's band-box he is just the one who will jump and do it. (God speed him, say I.)"

"I received letters from all our friends," and then follows family news, including a reference to his wife, for a new-made bride wept bitter tears when the *Pilgrim* sailed from Boston. He also inquires about the prospects of an opportunity to "drive" a vessel for his brother in case he should make

his appearance in these seas again, "which God knows I shall not if I can do better."

Dana gives us a delightful account of Robinson's wedding to Anita de la Guerra, whose youngest sister, Mrs. Orena, has just passed away at Santa Barbara and well remembered the wedding and numerous visits on board the *Pilgrim* in search of pretty things.

"Don Alfredo," a name by which he is yet known, was first agent for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, and was always highly respected during his long and successful career in California. His book, "Life in California," is a standard work.

It is difficult to realize the tremendous responsibilities of these young men who did business involving many thousands of dollars, for far-remote firms, and who proved themselves eminently worthy.

How many people mentioned in "Two Years Before the Mast" rose to distinction! No one would have guessed that the crew of common sailors on the sturdy little *Pilgrim* represented so much incipient greatness—Dana and Stimson, shining lights in law and literature; Mellus, for years a prominent business man on the Coast, and Hall, the famous old sea captain whom Capt. Thompson "discovered" when, in appointing a new second mate, he said, "I choose Jim Hall." Hall was then barely 21. He sailed the seas for fifty-eight years, nearly forty of them in command, "without having met with a disaster that cost an underwriter a dollar," and made many valuable improvements in ship-building.

Even Juan Bandini, just then under the frown of fortune through the failure of a colony scheme, has gone down in history (Bancroft's) as one of the most prominent men of his time in California; remarkable for his courage in misfortune, always well-liked and respected. In sympathy with the American cause, his home was made the headquarters of Commodore Stockton on his arrival in San Diego, and Bandini furnished his battalion with supplies from his own ranch. Mrs. Bandini became a western Betsy Ross by making a flag for Stockton's men out of white muslin and the red and blue dresses of her young daughters. The Bandini fortune was retrieved, and again impaired by building a wooden house at San Diego with lumber brought around the Horn that was said to have cost \$400 a thousand.

The Spanish-Californians, who confessedly do not shine resplendently in Dana's book, recognize the inherent merit of the work and excuse the unfavorable references to themselves on the ground of the author's youth, his slight knowledge of the language, and his position of common sailor, which did not permit him to mingle with the representative class. In talking with Americans these Californians usually agree with Dana's statements. To disagree might be disagreeable, and that is contrary to Californian politeness.

Jack Stewart did not hesitate to express himself. He was Dana's shipmate who went ashore and lived the remainder of a long life at San Diego. He told the writer he was one of those approached when Dana was searching for a substitute when he wanted to go home. But he thought Dana, being a rich man's son, should make a more liberal offer, and declined. Jack said he once began reading the book and came to the part where, in a storm off Cape Horn, Dana sprang into the rigging and did wonderful things when some of the others were afraid and held back, and he never read any more. In 1890 the New York Tribune published a short article containing Jack's well-known views on the subject.

The fact that he was "a gentleman's son" appears never to have been lost sight of, either by Dana or his associates. William Everett in the *Overland Monthly* (November, 1896,) says: "Working as he did the livelong day to enforce the rights and claims of others as their counsel, it was always in the temper of the feudal protector, the benevolent superior. If you had told him that others felt wounded by his ignoring their experiences or intelligence, he would have been as surprised as if he had heard—" etc. It seems that his aristocratic ways were as much a part of him as the color of his eyes and hair."

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THE CASE OF THE INEFFICIENT HUSBAND.  
Mary Warren's Problem. By Luella MacArthur.

BECAUSE the Chicago Daily Cry sent Miss Sue Mitchell to canvass the State on woman suffrage, the members of the Beechwood Woman's Club thought they were in great luck to secure her as a speaker on the occasion of their annual luncheon. As she stepped from the platform they greeted her with enthusiastic applause. When she had finished speaking, and the president, Mrs. La Gree, had contributed a few graceful remarks of appreciation, the other women surged around Miss Mitchell during the fifteen minutes of informal meeting before they adjourned to the dining-room.

The club luncheon was an event for the little town, and any member hindered by whatever reason from attending felt that she had a grievance against the scheme of things as they were. On this particular day but one member was absent, and like a persistent refrain running through the social melody, Miss Mitchell heard, "I'm so sorry Mary Warren isn't here today." "Oh, you really ought to meet Mary Warren," or "Now, Mary could have told you; she's up on all those things."

At last in a pause, Miss Mitchell asked, "Who is Mary Warren?"

She was answered by a soft babble of "She's the flower of this club," "She's the smartest woman in town!" "She's a wonder." And one gentle voice sighed, "She's a martyr." Then out-sounding all the rest, came the heavy voice of Mrs. Dave Webster, saying conclusively, "Mary Warren is a bright, brave woman, and a good deal of a fool."

Some of the ladies gasped; more looked displeased; but two or three softly applauded as they exchanged understanding glances. Every one present except Miss Mitchell knew that Mrs. Webster was a staunch friend of Mary's.

"Mabel, you tell Miss Mitchell," commanded Mrs. La Gree.

Little Mrs. Mabel Vinton smiled, then fell into a moment's serious silence. "Well," she began, "Mary Warren is the wife of Hugh Warren, a pleasant, handsome fellow with about as much initiative as a newborn babe. Somehow, I don't believe he is altogether spineless; but Mary's so capable, I guess he just goes ahead and lets her be capable."

"Perhaps he really has a backbone," suggested Helen Smith.

"Well, he hasn't!" remarked another woman sharply.

"Don't be too sure," warned Mrs. Webster. "I've known Mary ever since she was 6 years old, and she likes to have her own way pretty well; and she can sit down on people quite thoroughly."

"Well," continued Mrs. Vinton, seeing this little skirmish was over. "Anyway, Mary seems to have kept the pot boiling. Hugh doesn't amount to much in the way of business, and Mary's as keen as a sword. She's ambitious, too."

"No doubt," sighed Mrs. Reverend, the minister's wife, "his shiftlessness has been a great cross to her. Religion would help her to bear it."

"She's bearing it with pretty good grace," reminded Mrs. Webster, "even if she is too busy to spend much time at church."

The Chicago woman looked slightly bored by this interchange of personal opinions.

"Now, ladies," chided Mrs. Vinton, casting a bright glance around the table, "I'd like to finish."

They quieted down.

"When Mary and Hugh were married ten years ago," continued Mrs. Vinton, "we all thought it was a splendid match. Both handsome, Hugh with a few thousands he had inherited, and Mary with the best education of any woman in town. Hugh bought out a drug store, and failed inside of three years. They even lost their home, having mortgaged it in trying to keep the business. Somehow, Hugh's courage seemed to go with the other losses. They always seem to be perfectly devoted to each other, although Mary has been the breadwinner, since then. She writes some, and does the little juvenile work the town has. Between the two, she manages to make a sort of a living. It seems as though she ought to do better; for she is really brilliant. She has had a few things accepted by the standard magazines. She has a big bed of old-fashioned herbs in

her back yard. She says this brings in her pin money, and its care is a joy to her. The bed of herbs, I mean," laughed the speaker.

"Is Mrs. Warren quite content to maintain a habitually idle husband?" asked Miss Mitchell with keen interest.

"She never intimates that but everything is all right. Oh, she's loyal; there's no doubt about that!"

"I'd fix him, if he belonged to me!" flashed Mrs. Grattan, the bride of the group.

"Yes; Mary ought to leave him to shift for himself," gloomed Mrs. Martin.

"She won't," affirmed another woman.

"Why, even with all her outside activities, she keeps the house in apple-pie order."

"I guess Hugh helps her there," suggested Mrs. Webster. "I know he does a good deal about the house."

"I see," said Miss Mitchell with a brilliant smile. "It is a case of a militantly busy wife and a quiet, home-keeping husband."

This was promptly disclaimed by several. For an instant, Mrs. Webster wanted to shake the guest of honor; however she bided her time to administer a rebuke. She was the only woman present with a car, and to her would fall the duty of taking Miss Mitchell to the station.

Soon, farewells had been said, and Mrs. Webster with Miss Mitchell drove away. Mrs. Webster seized the chance to give the visitor from Chicago many little sidelights on the Warren situation. Her intention was the best in the world; she meant only to defend and praise Mary, but unconsciously she gave an even clearer portrayal of Hugh, handsome, attractive, inefficient, seemingly indifferent to the anomaly of a perfectly able-bodied man of fair education abiding at home while his wife was out in the business world, making such income as they had.

They reached the station just in time for a quick hand-clasp and a brief farewell. Mrs. Webster returned home rejoicing that for once she had felt free to speak her mind about the Warrens. The next day she repented in sackcloth and ashes.

The club women of Beechwood could hardly wait for the arrival of the next afternoon's edition of the Chicago paper. A short paragraph covered Miss Mitchell's report on the Beechwood Woman's Club; but their indignation knew no bounds when they read a column and a half giving a clever sketch of Hugh and Mary, their home life, and her public activity, and his apparent content in being a "mere tomat of the fireside."

The women held hurried phone consultations, informal, neighborly interviews, all circling around the questions: What would Mary do? What would she think of their indiscretion in giving such information? Would Hugh now brace up? Would this in any way alter the situation?

"This will certainly jar Hugh into doing something," prophesied Mrs. Webster.

"It will nearly break Mary's heart," mourned Mrs. Vinton.

"It will show her that she cannot place reliance on earthly friends," piously reflected Mrs. Reverend.

Their husbands, fathers, brothers advised, censured, admonished and comforted according to their various dispositions, but, to a man, in a glow of masculine self-approbation, declared that Hugh was no good.

In town there was a general wonder as to how Hugh would take this. Some said he would be too lazy to even read the paper. Every one hoped that Mary would not see the article, and at the same time knew that hope was vain; for she had a habit of keeping in touch with everything local.

Mary's work kept her from home two days longer than she had expected, and they had been difficult, busy days. She reached home, tired and dispirited. Hugh met her as usual at the station with the horse and buggy with which he was accustomed to drive her about town. After a brief greeting, they fell into silence, and it was not until they were eating supper that night that she noticed how white and worn he looked. She watched him with uneasy observation. He ate little and said less. Usually after one of her trips out of town he had a good deal of local news to tell her. All at once she realized how much she

depended on his conversation to iron out some of the wrinkles produced by contact with the outside world.

"What's the matter, Hugh?" she queried.

"Are you sick?"

"Me? No," he replied, "I'm all right." But there was a tired look in his eyes and a nervous catch in his voice.

"I believe you are sick," she said. "Hugh, has anything happened to trouble you?"

At the solicitude in her voice, Hugh's countenance changed; but he maintained that nothing was wrong.

As the next few days passed and Mary went about town in her usual busy way she became conscious of a new quality in the glances and voices of those she met. This gave her a feeling of being under deliberate scrutiny, and she felt that this included Hugh, too. It made her very uncomfortable.

Was Hugh in trouble? Had he been doing something of which she knew nothing? She remembered with a little, foreign fear nagging her, that she had often comforted herself for his seeming failure in life by the remembrance that she had always held his undeviating loyalty from the time they were schoolmates years ago. Had her trust been too blind? Hugh was handsome with a winning personality. Had something been going on that she ought to know, something of which the public had become aware? She tormented herself with these questions, and fell into silent ways at home. She grew to know, past deceiving herself, that there was pity in the glances which met hers, and contempt in those directed at Hugh; but pride restrained her from asking any questions.

The situation wore on Mary and a new reticence held her from seeking an explanation from Hugh, even when she knew by his increasing haggardness that he was sleeping but little.

Then one day when Mary was carrying a bundle of old papers up to the garret she got the facts. As she carelessly glanced at the papers in her arms she saw her own name. Her surprised eyes traveled up to the headlines:

"Who is to blame?"

Mary's ankles went suddenly weak and she sank down on the steps, and read the whole merciless article from its opening sentence to its last.

The first crisp sentences were followed by a paragraph or two of vivid description, poignant characterization. Almost stunned with horror she read all the little inner lights and sidelights, shadows and depths of her married life. Even without names or places, Mary would have recognized the picture; for Miss Mitchell had done the best word-painting she was ever to achieve. It was all there, for the world to cheer or jeer as it chose.

Mary shook with a nervous rigor; but soon a flaming anger swept her, and she ran on up to the garret where she spent some utterly wretched hours harried by an impotent desire to do something, she did not know what.

How dared a paper thus lay bare quivering lives? So, this was what was wrong with Hugh. This was the base of the changed attitude she sensed in others. That Miss Mitchell gave only facts made it all the harder to bear. Mary was willing to confess to herself that Hugh was a poor stick, a failure, a laggard in duty; but she did not want the world to know it. Her sharpest pang came from the knowledge that the club women must have been her betrayers.

Poor Hugh! She must tell him that it was all right. Or would she? Miss Mitchell had told the truth; the whole situation was wrong. She had dealt justly when in the article she said it might not be fair judgment to lay all the blame on Hugh; that Mary evidently liked to feel the reins in her hands; that perhaps Hugh had seen that if he did not in a way hold himself subject to her aggressiveness it would mean constant warfare in the home.

Miss Mitchell ended by saying: "If this woman had refused to become the breadwinner, would not Hugh have been forced to do a man's part? Had it not been better if Mary had been a little more retiring? Do not women really lose more than they gain whether they deliberately seek, or weakly consent, to assume duties and priv-

ileges that normally belong to men?" As she proceeded Miss Mitchell drove home the lesson that for the woman with a home, home should come first, even though the outside things were added for good measure.

Mary found no comfort in the writer's other statements that if a man was disabled from making the living it was brave in a woman to assume the burden. She had to admit to herself that Hugh was plain lazy, and Miss Mitchell wrote that a wise woman would send a merely lazy man about his business.

For a few days Mary kept closely to the house. Perhaps she had already been in a state of inward rebellion; anyway, she now found herself agreeing with Miss Mitchell's estimate of Hugh. She exhibited a new irritableness, and Hugh fell silent, but followed Mary around the rooms with a questioning look. If ever a man showed heartache in his face, Hugh did; but Mary's impatient eyes read in this dejection only inefficiency, indolence and sulky indifference.

Mary went to the next club meeting with head held high. She greeted the other members pleasantly, but in a new, impersonal sort of manner.

When the president in the course of proceedings asked if there was any new business, Mary rose to her feet and tapping an envelope she held in her hand, said, "I have here my resignation from membership in this club."

Surprised stares and little gasps replied to this statement.

Mary waited till the room was quiet again, then went on, "After what occurred here at the last meeting while I was away, taken in conjunction with the subsequent, professional activity of the guest of honor, Miss Sue Mitchell of Chicago," there was scorching emphasis on the name, "this is the only thing left for me to do."

Raising her hand to still the agitated, lady-like tumult which followed her words, she went on, her clear, searching voice, low-toned as it was, reaching every one. She had meant to tell them that she was soon leaving town to go where she could hide from the disgrace which she felt the club had heaped upon her. But as she stood there she had a vision of Hugh, white-faced and forlorn as he had looked at the breakfast table, and set against that came the memory of what she had thought he was when she married him. Following this juxtaposition of mental pictures came the conviction that she had never reached the real man, the man Hugh was meant to be. Her indignation took on a maternal quality.

The red flamed into her cheeks and her eyes flashed as she said fiercely: "Oh, you blind, narrow women! How do you know what my problems are? How do you know what Hugh and I mean to each other? So you think I have quailed him to submission, the more easily to assert myself? Or, else, that he is a lazy, useless, good-for-naught! Perhaps I require some one to be my ever-ready audience. Perhaps it is as necessary for my well-being as is the air I breathe, to have his devotion, his admiration; for you did mention these things to Miss Mitchell. For that I thank you." The bitter irony of her tones lashed them like a whip. "You will none of you deny that Hugh and I are comrades in every sense of the word. But you know only the outside of things which concern us. Well, Hugh and I are going away. I have enjoyed this club. I have been proud of it." Her voice broke, but she forced it back into the word she had chosen for it. "Why, Hugh has often been my inspiration. He has done everything he could to help me! He has been at my beck and call every hour in the day. And," her voice rang out and a light sprang into her eyes, "I know I am the center of his life. Can the rest of you say that about your husbands?"

She ceased speaking and, before the amazed and offended women could answer, laid her resignation on the table and walked from the room.

As she left the building, Mary said to herself: "Hugh is a failure; but I need him. My dear Failure! I must be wise and strong for both of us. I must help him to make a success, too."

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWENTY-THREE.)







# FORAGE GRASSES FOR USE IN CALIFORNIA.

Gold. By Mae Bell.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THIRTY)

21



## GOOD SHORT STORIES FROM EVERYWHERE.

Compiled for the Illustrated Weekly.

## Appreciation.

**FOUR-YEAR-OLD HELEN** is the precocious daughter of an Indianapolis editor. Sitting with the family one evening in their parlor amidst a confusion of newspapers and magazines scattered on the floor, Helen picked up her father's paper.

"I think daddy's the bestest man that ever lived," said Helen, as she looked up into her mother's face.

"You mustn't forget Jesus," replied the mother, in gentle reproof.

"Of course Jesus was a good man, too. And so is Santa Claus. That makes three—daddy and Jesus and Santa."

And father regarded the child with that parental pride which wells up in the heart at such an expression of filial appreciation and gratitude.—[Indianapolis News.]

## The Oracle at Home.

**THEY** had been engaged a week. "Do you believe in dreams?" the young man asked.

"Sure," she replied.

"Well, I had an awful one last night. I dreamed of a coffin and—"

"Oh, Jim," she exclaimed, "that's a sign you're going to be married."

The young man looked at her in bewilderment.

"If that's the case," he responded, gallantly, "I wish I would dream it a dozen times."

"I think you're mean," she exclaimed. "I'd like to know what on earth you would do with a dozen wives. I bet you couldn't manage one—by yourself."—[Indianapolis News.]

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## Too Far Off.

**DIPLOMATIC** language," said Secretary Lansing. "Is all very well, but it won't work miracles."

"It's like the young woman's case. She refused the old gentleman most diplomatically, but I'm sure that, nevertheless, he was very much put out."

"I told old Gobsa Golde," said the young woman, "that his age compelled me to refuse him."

"What?" said her companion. "You told him to his face he was too old?"

"Oh, no! I managed more diplomatically than that. He said he'd love and cherish me till death, and I told him he was too young."—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

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## In Modern Language.

**A** GIRL was required to write a brief sketch of Queen Elizabeth. Her paper contained this sentence:

"Elizabeth was so dishonest that she stole her soldiers' food."

The teacher was puzzled and called the girl.

"Where did you get that notion?"

"Why, that's what it says in the history."

The book was sent for and the passage was found. It read:

"Elizabeth was so parsimonious that she even pinched her soldiers' rations."—[Tit-Bits.]

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## "Parson" Brownlow's Retreat.

**NOT** only in daring—even more in watching, waiting, enduring, succoring—are written the annals of the women of the southern mountains, says Arthur W. Spaulding in "The Men of the Mountains." Sometimes their spirit shamed even brave men who had faced a thousand dangers.

Of all the Union leaders in Eastern Tennessee, few were better known than "Parson" Brownlow, the editor of the fiercely partisan Whig, and after the war the Governor of the State. His courage had been tried and proved. The people of Eastern Tennessee could not believe that he would give way before the enemy. But when Burnside retreated before Longstreet, word was sent to the most prominent Unionists of Knoxville that it would be wise for them to seek safety. Accordingly some of them left, under cavalry escort, for Kentucky. Among them was Brownlow.

Through the misty roads, in a heavy downpour of rain, the melancholy procession went. Early in the night they came upon a cabin out of which swarmed a host of chil-

dren, with their stout mother at their head holding a high pine torch.

"What in the name of God," she said, "does all this mean? Where are you men going? Is Burnside retreating? Who are you, anyhow?"

One of the party answered mildly that Gen. Burnside, so far from retreating, was probably a prisoner with all his army.

"And you are running away," she exclaimed, "without firing a gun!"

"Oh, no," said an ironic old gentleman, "we are retiring in good order, to save the country."

"Yes," she returned, waving her torch in their faces with a patriotic fierceness, "and I expect the next thing I'll hear will be that old Bill Brownlow is running, too!"

At this point that doughty hero, concealed in the midst of his party, remarked in a subdued but fervent tone of voice, "Gentlemen, this is no place to make a stand. I think I'd rather encounter Longstreet's army or Vaughn's cavalry than that woman!"—[Youth's Companion.]

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## The Repeater.

**REPRESENTATIVE CAMPBELL** of Kansas said in a recent address in Leavenworth:

"The corrupt man is always a stupid, ignorant man."

"A corrupt voter was arrested once in Wams."

"What am I arrested for?" he asked.

"You are charged," said the officer, "with having voted eight times."

"Charged, hey?" muttered the prisoner. "That's queer. I expected to be paid for it."

—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

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## Unnecessary.

**I** OFTEN wish I had the nerve of my friend Jimson.

The other night at a Christmas party he deliberately walked up to the prettiest girl in the room and kissed her.

"How dare you!" she cried, blushing furiously. "I am not under the mistletoe."

"That's all right," responded Jimson. "A girl with a face like yours doesn't need any mistletoe."

And then he kissed her again.—[New York World.]

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## Tribute to Lloyd George.

**LOYD GEORGE** first financed the war as Chancellor. Then, as Munitions Minister, he made up the shell shortage. Recently he settled the Irish question. Then he was the head of the War Department. Now he is Premier.

A convict came out of jail recently. A friend met him at the gate. The convict, as he shook hands, said:

"Well, mate, wot's happened since I got tucked away twenty years ago?"

"There war been declared," said the friend. "Yes, what else?"

"We got a new king."

"So Edward's gone, eh? Who's took on his job?"

"George."

The convict gave a chuckle of pleasure.

"Good old Lloyd," he said. "I allus knowed he'd come out on top in the end."—[Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.]

• • •

## WHAT you going to make out of Josh?

Inquired Farmer Perkins of Farmer Bates:

"A lawyer, I guess," said the father doubtfully. "Ma wants him to be a doctor, and he's going to be a professional man. But we'd want to show our confidence in him, and I s'gger out that it'd be safer to take Josh's law than his medicine."—[Case and Comment.]

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## She Had Heard of One.

**WHOEVER** saw a perfect man?" asked an evangelist at a revival meeting.

"There is no such thing. Every man has his faults, plenty of them."

Of course, no one had ever seen a perfect man, and consequently the statement of the revivalist was received with silence. The revivalist continued:

"Whoever saw a perfect woman?"

At this juncture a tall, thin woman arose.

"Do you mean to say, madam," the evangelist asked, "that you have seen a perfect woman?"

"Well, I can't just say that I have seen her," the woman replied, "but I have heard a great deal about her—my husband's first wife."—[Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.]

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## Fixing the Sheriff.

**EPHRAIM** got into trouble in Waco county and beat the Sheriff over the line by about three jumps. He migrated to a distant part of the State, and seeking a livelihood, turned to preaching. He prospered in the new community, which knew nothing of his past in Waco. Then, one night at camp meeting, Ephraim looked from the platform into the eyes of a man in a front row. The new arrival was not a stranger. He was from Waco county. Ephraim led through the singing and then the time for the preaching came. He mopped his brow and began: "Bredren, Ah was goin' to preach dis evenin' on a text out er de Ol' Testament. But it's done put in mah min' to change. An' dis is de text now from Romans"—he pointed at the stranger with a meaning finger: "'If ye know me, doan' say nuthin', an' Ah'll see ye' afterward!'"—[Cleveland Leader.]

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## Would Make Up For It.

**MARY JANE**, just on the edge of five, knelt beside her bed for her evening prayer.

"Dear Lord," she whispered wearily, then paused.

Her mother waited for the prayer to continue. Instead, Mary Jane slowly dragged herself up under the covers and her mother heard her say:

"Oh, I'm too tired to pray tonight, Lord. I'll give you two prayers in the morning."—[Indianapolis News.]

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## Double-barreled Revenge.

**WILKINSON** was near the exploding point when his neighbor met him in the street.

"That man Potter," he burst out, "has more cheek than anybody I ever met."

"Why, what has he done?" asked the neighbor.

"He came over to my house last night and borrowed a gun to kill a dog that kept him awake at night."

"Well, what of that?"

"What of that?" shouted Wilkinson. "It was my dog."—[New York Times.]

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## Horrible Crime.

**NOT** long ago," said a judge, "a colored woman came into court to see what could be done about securing a pardon for her husband, who was in jail."

"What was your husband sentenced for?" I asked.

"Ah ain't shuah, jedge, but Ah thinks 'twas emblazonment!" was the reply.—[Case and Comment.]

• • •

## Safety First.

**CAREFUL** of his complexion.

**WITH** sobs in his voice, the applicant for a meal and some old clothes had told his story, and the kind-hearted woman had helped him.

Now, as he sat eating a hunk of bread and cheese she thought it wise to get in a little good advice. So she began:

"Don't you think that—er—it would be better for yourself if you used soap and water occasionally?"

The tramp sighed dolefully.

"I would, ma'am—I would," he answered eagerly, "but the truth is that there's so many different kinds of soap, and it's so hard to know which is injurious to the skin that I'm afraid to take any risks."—[Philadelphia Ledger.]

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## An Unfair Question.

**THE** employer of a Polish maid who has learned to speak English has told the Philadelphia Public Ledger of her experiences with the telephone. After its use was explained to her she was eager to answer every call. One day a ring came and she jumped to the instrument.

"Hello!" came from the receiver.

"Hello!" answered the girl, flushed with pride at being able to give the proper answer.

"Who is this?" continued the voice.

"I don't know," exclaimed the maid. "I can't see you."—[Youth's Companion.]

• • •

## A Mild Threat.

**THE** following story of the late Dr. Timothy Dwight appeared recently in the daily press. In his early days, when he was a tutor in charge of student discipline at Yale—a sort of proctor, apparently—he was called out of his room by some midnight escapade. He was obliged as a matter of duty to pursue the disturbers, and with his long legs he soon found himself gaining rapidly upon them. Thereupon a solemn voice rang out suddenly into the night:

"Gentlemen, if you don't run a little faster, I shall be obliged to overtake you!"—[Youth's Companion.]

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## His Shopping Commission.

**AT** A soldiers' hospital in France one of the wounded Tommies sought permission of the matron to visit the village nearby. The matron did not think it wise to let him go, so she asked him what he wanted to do in the village.

"I want to get something from a shop there," he said.

"Well," she returned, "I am going to the village myself this morning and may as well get it for you."

"Very well, ma'am," agreed Tommy, "please bring me a haircut and a shave."—[Boston Transcript.]

• • •

## Progression.

**A** CLERGYMAN had taught an old man in his parish to read and found him an apt pupil. When he called at the cottage some time after, only the wife was at home.

"How's John?" he asked.

"Very well, thank you."

"I suppose he can read the Bible comfortably now?"

"Bible, sir? Bless you, he was out of the Bible and into the sporting papers long ago."—[Everybody's.]

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## The New Fashions.

**GEORGE ADE**, the humorist, was talking at the Chicago Athletic Club about the new fashions.

"I took tea at the Auditorium with a bachelor the other day," he said. "After tea, as we waited for a taxi, I remarked:

"That was a pretty girl who sat at the table opposite ours."

"I didn't notice her," the bachelor answered absently.

"Oh, yes, you did," said I. "The girl with the sable collar, the white blouse, the string of pearls and the black velvet beret on her charming blond head."

"No, I didn't notice her," he repeated.

"I'm sure you must have noticed her," I said. "She had on high-heeled bronze shoes and bronze silk stockings with open-work—"

"My friend gave a delighted laugh. "Oh, yes!" he said. "She was a peach, wasn't she?"—[Philadelphia Bulletin.]

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## The Cost of His Vote.

**THE** candidate was giving the first speech of the campaign in a country district. The hall at first was pretty well filled, but the audience was not long in finding out that they did not like the speaker's style of oratory, and began to leave. At last only one man remained. "Still," he represented one vote, and as he listened with close attention the candidate felt encouraged to continue. At the end of fifteen minutes the speaker stopped and politely said:

"I beg your pardon. I hope I am not trespassing on your kindness. I shall have finished in ten minutes."

"Ten minutes?" said the listener. "You can go on as long as you like, for all I care; only don't forget that you engaged me by the hour."

Then the candidate found that his earnest audience was the cabman who had driven him to the hall.—[Chicago Herald.]

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*Many Found in Mexican Waters. By William A. Reid.*

glass spacers; the substance adheres to the glass walls, and the minute central cavity is filled with a white plaster, the glass covering is then removed, the article skimming polished, and the spurious part sent to market to be imposed upon the innocent purchaser.

*Modern Methods of Frost Prevention.* By Percy L. Edwards.

This cat belonged to a member of an expedition into the interior of Australia. One day it brought to its master a strange little animal which it had captured among the rocks. The man handed the animal over to the anthropologist of the party, who saw at once that pussy had made an important discovery. The animal she had caught was a new and apparently rare species of the tribe of insect-eating marsupials belonging to the great family of which the giant kangaroo is the most conspicuous representative.



LOS PORTUGUESES EN EL BRASIL.

Epoca Colonial. Por el Dr. J. Ziegner-Uriburu.

A FLIER IN THE POULTRY BUSINESS.

Alexander the Second. By Art Wynne.

MR. RICHARD VARNEY dragged forth into the veranda from his apartment a reclining chair. After a moment's reflection he returned and brought out a stand holding a syphon, a bottle, a glass and an entire box of cigars. Another trip resulted in adding to these appliances of pleasure a cushion, and the latest novel by the author of the Goatherd of the Hills. He sank into the chair, lighted a cigar, and his fancy pinioned its way into the infinite realms of literature.

Mr. Varney, being quite young, was somewhat of a cynic; also, as the acute reader may have already surmised, he was a bachelor. Which probably accounted for his slaming the volume shut after a perusal of only five minutes. He leaned far back in his chair, put up his heels, and abandoned himself to the philosophical occupation of fabricating smoke rings. Next to owning a first-class bull-pup, nothing gives a man such satisfaction as the accomplishment of blowing perfect smoke rings.

The sky was blue, serene; the air comfortably warm, and scented with blossoms, for the upper half of a tall jaburnum cast the mottled shadow of its foliage over this elevated station. From somewhere below came the defiant, hoarse flourish of a rooster. After a time Mr. Varney shook off dull sloth, got slowly to his feet, and looked down cautiously over the railing. Swift arrows sped, and he retreated, transfixed through the breast. The flight of those missiles no eye could have followed, nor yet was mortal ear attuned to the twanging of the string that launched them. All the world, the saw informs us, loves such a victim.

Miss Vera Harper, orphan and spinster, was out in the yard feeding chickens. Miss Harper played the piano extremely well, danced still better, made clothes in so skilful a manner that they could be termed confectios, read and attended the modern drama in quite an appreciative spirit, and helped her aunt with the housework; but her serious business in life was taking care of chickens. Most people who do so perform the task in a deplorably unscientific manner. Neighbors, especially, have a knack of going the wrong way about it. Not so with Miss Harper; she administered her birds' balanced rations twice daily, and going by the scale, supplied them with the precise quantities of protein, gluten, nitrogen, ash and what not, that their constitutions required.

Although a young woman, she read the Times Magazine, the chicken part, through every week, also the Poultry Advocate and a few others. She was now engaged in developing in her flock of Anconas a yellow-legged strain, with the black and white color proportion under control. She worked down to fine points. Let a bird vary in so little as length of beak, or attempt to ring in a super-numerary toe, and it was speedily marshalled to the block, whereas the docile Togo wielded the correcting ax.

Miss Harper, her chores done, returned to the house, tripping along gaily in the sunshine, swinging her bonnet by a string, and humming a popular air. That anybody might be in the vicinity did not occur to her until she was almost under the veranda. At the moment she glanced up abashed, Mr. Varney looked down admiringly, and the damage was done.

"Beauty!" murmured the stricken gentleman up above. "Bold one!" murmured the lady below, entering the house with heightened color.

A half hour later Mr. Varney's sentimental reveries were cut short by the jangling of the bell in his room. He opened the door, and at the threshold there appeared a Japanese schoolboy.

"Hullo, Togo," said Mr. Varney. Then he removed his cigar and gave the domestic a closer scrutiny. "Hullo again; what's your name? Where's Togo?"

"My name is Sakoe Ishibashi, and I take Togo's position. He went away yesterday morning. Miss Harper, she says she want to see you before you go out, if you please."

"Very well, Sakoe; tell Miss Harper I shall be down directly. Here—smoke, do you? Here's a bunch of cigars for you to try. Don't mention it. I hope we shall be good friends. I really began to acquire a liking for your predecessor; he had some good points, I think. Tell Miss Harper I shall be down in a jiffy."

Mr. Varney stroked to the looking glass, put on an immaculate collar and looped around it the most esthetic four-in-hand of the collection. After assuring himself of the correctness of the tout-ensemble, he assailed his head vigorously with a pair of military brushes; then descended the staircase in a glow of anticipation. Miss Harper, now dressed most becomingly in a travelling suit, approached the foot of the steps as he arrived. She nodded pleasantly.

"I am sorry to have disturbed you, Mr. Varney," she said. "Aunt told me you were going to spend a week at your home in San Francisco. Is she right? Thank you. Would it be too much trouble for you to do an errand for me on your trip?"

"Not in the least, Miss Vera—Harper. I shall be most happy to do anything you wish. All you have to do is to command, and it shall be done."

Miss Harper managed to check his enthusiasm with a suddenly-assumed business manner. "The San Jacinto Valley Poultry Association is holding its annual show beginning next week, and I am very desirous of entering one of my birds in competition."

"I didn't quite know how to get him up there; it's so awkward to send live things any distance, and baggage men are so dreadfully careless that I am afraid to trust anything in their hands. Will you be able to take him up with you in a special basket?"

"I shall be delighted, Miss Harper, most proud indeed. My interest in fowls has been that of the ultimate consumer, rather than the connoisseur's, but you need have no misgivings whatever."

"Thank you so much, Mr. Varney. This is the arrangement. I have promised to run over to Pasadena this evening—about spending a few days there, you know—and I shan't return before Monday night. Meantime, the new boy, Sakoe, will take care of the house and fowls. He is very trustworthy, Togo tells me."

"I will leave a special basket in the kitchen for the bird, and Sakoe will catch him for you whenever you are ready. The bird's reception has already been arranged for up there, and all you have to do is to deposit the bird with the managers of the show."

"Very well, Miss Harper, I will obey your instructions to the letter. By the way, what's His Nibs' name, so I can locate him at the soleret?"

"Have they got to have names, tell me?" she asked, uncertainly. She clasped her hands almost in dismay. "Oh, what's a good name, please? Dear me, how could I have forgotten!"

"How does Macbeth strike you?"

"It doesn't strike me as bird-like, Mr. Varney. Do you think it's appropriate?"

"Well,"

"Methought I heard a voice cry, 'Sleep no more! Macbeth does murder sleep' The innocent sleep,

Sleep that knits up the ravell'd sleeve of care, The death of each day's life—"

"Oh, Mr. Varney, that's a horrid name." She made a tiny pout. "If the bird annoyed you so much, you should have—"

"No, no—Miss Vera!" cried the young man. "Please don't take it that way. I spoke only in jest. I liked the bird's call. 'Twas like the cheerful voice of the watchman, speeding the course of sable night, or announcing the dawn breaking gray on the hill tops. Suppose we call him Alexander?"

Miss Harper clapped her hands. "Fine! Oh, how clever you are at names. I think Alexander is a perfect name for a rooster. Thank you so much. Now, I mustn't keep you any longer, Mr. Varney. Good-by—no!"

Miss Harper was gone, and had pulled her wrist away so suddenly that Mr. Varney came near kissing his own up-flying hand instead.

At the hour of ten on Monday morning, Mr. Varney, carrying his valise and with his overcoat slung on his arm, entered the mysterious region of the kitchen. It was empty, but through the open window he beheld Sakoe in the garden. That exotic youth, with the graceful penchant for horticulture that distinguishes his race, was trimming a clump of wistaria with a manicure scissors. "Sakoe," called out Mr. Varney at the

door, "got that bird caught yet, as I told you?"

"Sure thing," said Sakoe, approaching. He came into the kitchen and went direct to a cupboard. He drew out an object swathed carefully in a snow-white napkin, and held it up proudly. "There," said he; "I dressed him already for you. And he was some fine hen, be-lieve me."

"Dressed him!" cried Mr. Varney, making a feeble clutch at the package. "Unhappy young man!—what made you do that?" He unfolded the napkin hurriedly to see if there was a spark of life remaining. Alas, the head of Alexander was conspicuous by its absence, and his once proud breast was garnished with choice portions of his internal arrangement. Mr. Varney, dumfounded, dropped into a chair, held his head in his hands, and made some very curious and relevant observations that need not be repeated here.

"Got any feathers left?" he demanded sharply of the speechless Sakoe.

"Yes; they're all in the barrel in the yard."

"Go out and bring me a handful, and don't waste any time about it."

Sakoe went out hastily, and returned with a handful of feathers. These Mr. Varney stuffed into his pocket, then taking up his effects, and admonishing the boy to say nothing about the occurrence to Miss Harper, departed.

At the nearest poultry fancier's, the feathers he offered for inspection were identified as those of a fine Ancona—comb most probably single. Had the dealer such a specimen on hand? That he had, and a most promising cockerel it was, too, and as like the one the gentleman had lost as two peas—they all looked alike for that matter, all standard-bred birds. Here it was, in this cage. It would cost him \$35. Mr. Varney bought it on the spot, and ordered it sent to his address in San Francisco. Then, very much relieved, he hastened to the station.

It was a wet, drizzly, dismal day, and the San Jacinto Poultry Show had been on a week when Richard Varney entered the exhibition room. The place was well filled, and the atmosphere was heavy from the burning gas lights, and the odor of damp overcoats; there was nobody there with whom he had even a nodding acquaintance—except, perhaps, the manager. Mr. Varney began to feel intensely bored. He couldn't have told a Langshan from an eagle. All his life he had regarded interest in fowls as damning an evidence of provincialism in taste as parting one's hair in the middle and wearing a celluloid collar. Yet the interest of the visitors was not without its contagious effect, and soon he found himself listening attentively to the comments of the enthusiasts.

One of these, and to whom everybody, Mr. Varney included, harkened with profound respect, was a stout, discursive gentleman in a rain coat, and with a square derby cocked at the angle generally affected by connoisseurs, who had appointed himself cicerone to anyone who would listen to him. They paused before a cage.

"Now, here," began the stout party, pointing a dripping umbrella at the exhibit, "here is a peach of a Black Leghorn. My sister down in San Diego has—"

"Pardon me, sir," interrupted Mr. Varney firmly, "that is not a Black Leghorn, nor any sort of Leghorn at all. I placed it myself on exhibit as an Ancona—that is—an Ancona." He stopped and stared hard at the sign hung upon the outside of the bars. "Well, I'll be—hanged! I also observe," he went on, with an assumption at coolness, "that it has won the first prize."

Exultation filled Mr. Varney's soul; a sudden, boundless love for feathered things welled up within him. How happy Miss Harper would be! But at the moment his greatest feeling was a pride that was entirely personal. Had he not chosen the bird himself? Then he experienced a twinge of remorse, for it occurred to him that he had never shown any interest in Miss Harper's hobby, and that his indifference must often have piqued the girl. He made his way to the desk to claim whatever reward they handed out to the winning exhibitors in these affairs.

The prize was \$25, and a gorgeous ribbon that would have cut a figure for itself on

the front expanse of a Russian grand duke. The official in charge turned on a flow of congratulations. A wonderfully fine bird, fine standing, really superb coloring, beautiful comb, etc. The bird, he said, had been highly admired by a wealthy fancier present, and if Mr. Varney, or Miss Harper, would care about selling it, he, the manager, would be glad to introduce him to the party.

"My dear sir," said the young man, pinning the decoration on his lapel, "I'm sorry for the party, but I couldn't let that bird go for \$1000."

At the door of the chicken house, Mr. Varney coughed slightly.

The young lady within turned around suddenly, with a pall in one hand and a couple of eggs in the other. "Oh, hello, Mr. Varney! My, how I was startled. Welcome home. When did you return?"

"Just now. You got my letter, and the reward, I suppose? My congratulations. I have brought the bird back, you see," he said cheerfully, holding up the basket. "He's in pretty fine feather."

"My dear Mr. Varney, I don't know how to thank you for your kindness. It was so good of you."

Mr. Varney opened the basket. Miss Harper put in her hands and drew out the bird, which she placed on the ground. The prize-winner shook his feathers, perked his head warily, held up a claw for an incredible length of time, then set it down, and strutted about with all the aplomb of a monarch returned from exile to his native heath.

Miss Harper seemed lost in contemplation of the bird. She turned to the young man at the door and held out her hand. There was a glistering in her eyes.

"He is very like, Mr. Varney," she said, almost with a smile,—"very like Alexander the First. I must recompense you for this."

"Not at all, Miss Harper," he murmured awkwardly. "How could you tell?"

"Sakoe," she replied, "denarted hurriedly just after you left. Togo dropped in to see him, and he learned what he had done. So when aunt and I came home we found a note, and Alexander all done up in a napkin. We had him for supper. He was very tender. Poor old Alexander!—his plumage markings were perfect."

"Dear me," said Mr. Varney softly, seizing the outstretched hand, "what an incorrigible fancier you are!"

Alexander the Second flew upon a perch, drew himself up majestically, and after a flap of the wings, delivered himself of a crow of so ear-splitting a variety that it would have reflected credit upon his lamented predecessor.

"Macbeth all over again," groaned Mr. Varney in mock anguish. But a small hand was at once laid on his mouth. "I hope though," he added, removing it, "I hope though, Vera, that he'll bring just as good luck as the first."

Then they both laughed gaily.

She Liked Sailing.

The following is a curious example of how to live well on nothing a year without breaking the laws of the land.

About forty years ago a steam packet company of Liverpool wished to buy a piece of land which was owned by a "stay-at-home spinster," as her neighbors described her. She sold her land at a very low price, but insisted upon a clause being inserted in the agreement giving her the right, at any time during her life, to travel with a companion in any of the company's vessels.

When the agreement was closed she sold her furniture and went on board the first outgoing ship belonging to the packet company. For years this shrewd spinster lived nearly all the time upon one ship or another, frequently accompanied by a companion, according to agreement. This was always a person who otherwise would have been a regular passenger, but who purchased her ticket at a reduced rate by paying the spinster instead of the packet company.

The company offered her more than twice the value of the land if she would give up the privilege, but this she would not do. Her reply was, "You got the land cheap, and I like sailing, so we ought both to be satisfied."



THEY THE CROWN BIRD GROWN AT CALIFORNIA...  
...of the crown bird grown at California...  
...of the crown bird grown at California...

# ON FIRING LINE IN CITRUS ORCHARDS.

Modern Methods of Frost Prevention. By Percy L. Edwards.

## FISHING FOR PEARLS IN THE AMERICAS.

Many Found in Mexican Waters. By William A. Reid.

**S**HORTLY after nightfall on a pleasant evening our little steamer sailed out of the harbor of Colombo, bound for the "pearly shores"—for an anchorage a few miles off the port of Aripu, near which place the pearl fishing fleet was to begin operations at the rising of the sun. In Ceylon the oyster beds are under government supervision, and about March of each year a large pearl-fishing expedition hovers over the waters of the Gulf of Mannar. The personnel of the fleet is made up of Malays, Arabs, Indians, Singalese, and from various other branches of India's teeming millions. The experience of the stranger with this unique fleet is not disappointing. The sight of thousands of divers from hundreds of little boats, plunging into the water or riding downward astride heavy weights, rising with their treasures, others returning to the watery depths, the babel of strange voices, combine to paint a picturesque and lasting impression upon the mind of the visitor.

The waters around Ceylon and those of the Gulf of California have the richest pearl-producing oyster beds in existence. Situated on opposite sides of the earth it is interesting to compare the work of the pearl hunters or divers, so far separated, yet pursuing many methods in common in the search for precious gems beneath the waters. In Ceylon, upon a given signal, the diving begins; the boats are small and hold comfortably eight or twelve persons. The men wear few clothes and each man takes a turn at diving, for all of them appear to be experts. A rope with weight attached is thrown over the side of the boat, the diver attaches himself to the rope and his assistant lowers him into the water. Other divers plunge downward unassisted. Around the diver hangs a bag, within which he places the oysters as rapidly as he can pick them from the sea bottom. He may remain under water for two minutes or even longer, according to depth and his ability to exist without air.

On the Mexican coast, of which La Paz is the general rendezvous, the method of pearlying is much the same as in Ceylon. Many of the vessels in use are larger and the modern diving suit is more in evidence. There is usually a large sailboat called the "mother," and probably half a dozen smaller ones termed "luggers." The latter are manned by a crew of six or eight men, one or two of whom are divers. The small boats transfer their catches at frequent intervals to the larger vessel standing by, where the shells are opened and carefully examined for pearls.

What is a pearl? Before considering other pearl-fishing grounds, especially those of the Americas, it may be of interest to know just how the pearl is produced; that is, so far as the average or non-scientific reader is concerned. One of the shortest and most striking definitions is that suggested by a French scientist, who says "a pearl is the brilliant sarcophagus of a worm." Others go into detail and declare that the growth of the pearl is often associated with a possible degree of annoyance or pain. The tiny deposit that finds itself within the shell of a mollusc or oyster may be introduced accidentally or purposely, as we shall see later. The foreign substance within the shell is believed to irritate the oyster and he begins to cover it with a series of thin layers of calcium carbonate. Little by little these layers are formed, and in a few years a beautiful pearl may be the result, or the formation may prove absolutely worthless.

Pearl-forming molluscs are widely distributed over the world, and they may be univalves or bivalves; in the former shape we sometimes find them in conchs, and in the latter classification in clams and

oysters. The subject in various ramifications has proved interesting and fascinating to investigators; but this story is only a general talk about the pearl, and the scientific details are left to those who make a serious study of the nature of this famous and much-prized ornament.

Salt-water pearl-fishing in the Americas has been pursued from our earliest history, and while these pearly waters may not be as ancient as the fisheries of Ceylon or those of the Persian Gulf, Columbus and those who followed in his wake often found uncivilized natives wearing pearls of great value. Indeed, so many pearls were found off the Venezuelan coast that early explorers gave the name of "El Golfo de las Perlas" to certain waters where the pearls appeared to be plentiful.

Today the pearl fisheries of Margarita Island, off the Venezuelan coast, become active each autumn, when hundreds of small boats present a scene not unlike that of the pearl season of the Gulf of California or Ceylon. The Venezuelan waters, however, have been so thoroughly worked and the divers have become so skilled that the government found it necessary to take precautions to prevent the complete extermination of the beds. Accordingly few divers were licensed to work last season, but several hundred men in boats were permitted to use rakes; the latter method is not so thorough as the hands of the expert diver, and the smaller oyster is left behind to propagate. Cubagua, Porlamar, Maracaibo, Coro, etc., are other Venezuelan pearlying sections of more, or less note.

Some of the expert divers of Venezuela have in recent years engaged themselves to an Ecuadorian firm, which is developing pearl-fishing along the coast of that country. Near the little port of Manta the results have proved quite satisfactory, and during a recent year about \$20,000 worth of pearls were shipped to European markets.

About the shores of numerous islands in the Bay of Panama there are pearl fisheries. One of these islands, to which the name of Pearl has been given, has long been supplying pearls of greater or lesser value. The work about this and other islands of Panama Bay is carried on like that of Lower California. One of the great difficulties encountered is the heavy tides of this section of the Pacific, which prevent steady work. A valuable pearl find in Panama waters was that made by a boy who accidentally picked up an oyster a few hundred feet from the shore, in which he discovered a pearl that brought locally \$3000. Later the same pearl was sold in Paris for \$12,000.

There are various other sections of the oceans that supply fine pearls, such as the shore of Queensland, Australia; the Red Sea, New Guinea waters, about the Island of Madagascar, and elsewhere. Generally speaking, an ordinary fishing-boat party expects to secure several tons of shells a day, and possibly one shell in a thousand contains a pearl. The Mexican waters in which fishing is done are from thirty to fifty feet deep, and the fleet is active four to six months in the year, beginning operations in the autumn. A pearlying expedition as equipped for the Mexican waters often costs \$10,000 to \$15,000 to outfit; and possibly at the end of the season the catch may not be worth half the amount expended. But if no mishap occurs to any of the little vessels the supply of mother-of-pearl shells obtained is often of a sufficient value to repay the general outfitting expenses.

One of the allied industries of pearl fishing is that of obtaining valuable shells, which we know as mother-of-pearl. The latter are found generally along with the pearl fisheries; and often when no pearls exist within the oyster the shells themselves may be of considerable value.

Mother-of-pearl is defined as the "internal nacreous lining of the molluscan shell." This shell, as is well known, is seen in general use in our homes where it is highly prized for toilet articles, for handles to knives, for buttons, and countless other services where a high polish and lasting qualities are desired. The monks and other inhabitants of Bethlehem are said to be among the world's most skilled workers in mother-of-pearl shells, and the beautiful ornaments that come from that ancient city

are highly valued in leading cities of Europe and America.

Pearls in the Americas, as in other countries, should now be within the reach of those of modest means. Today in world markets of London, Bombay, Paris or La Paz, the pearl is selling for about half its ordinary value. The pearls of American fisheries have long found the best market in European countries, and dealers have brought them back to American shops, from which sales have always been extensive. The English company that for a number of years held the pearlying concession off the Mexican coast shipped its products to London; but since that concession was cancelled a few years ago the pearls have come directly to markets in the United States. At present the market is open and American buyers can doubtless find a large and varied assortment at La Paz (Mexico), from which have come in the past many beautiful blue, black, green and pink pearls of great value. These pearls have a variety of shapes and colors, such as flat on one side, baroque or of irregular shape, pear shaped, round, etc.

It is said that pearls from waters of the Americas are to be seen in the crowns of most European rulers. One of the most valuable pearls ever obtained in Mexican fisheries was sent to Paris and there sold to the Emperor of Austria for \$10,000. On another occasion the government of Spain presented to Napoleon III a black Mexican pearl valued at \$25,000. The combination tints of black, blue and green are quite rare, and the Mexican and Panama pearls often combine these colorings, and apparently have reached pearl perfection. Many valuable pearls are secured by ignorant divers, who not knowing the real value part with their finds for a mere pittance; often beautiful gems are sold for \$10 or \$20 only to be resold in the markets of the world for \$10,000 or \$20,000.

The Venezuelan fisheries produce annually more than \$500,000 worth of pearls. Many of the world's most beautiful gems have come from that country, and it is said that in 1579 King Philip of Spain obtained from near Margarita Island a pearl weighing 250 carats, which was variously estimated to be worth from \$40,000 to \$100,000. The most perfect pearl in the world is said to be "La Pellegrina," a rare gem that is preserved in the Zosima Museum in Moscow; it weighs twenty-eight carats, is globular in form and originally came from Indian waters. The world's largest pearl is in the Hope collection in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London. It weighs three ounces and has a circumference of four and one-half inches.

One of the world's leading authorities on pearls is Dr. George F. Kunz. According to a recent writer, the former says that a pearl of the finest grade should have "a perfect skin, fine orient or delicate texture, be free from specks or flaws, and be of translucent white color, with a subdued iridescent sheen. It should be perfectly spherical, or if not, of a symmetrical shape. White or pink pearls are the finest, owing to their delicate sheen."

In China and Japan the mention of the pearl occurs in the history of those countries as early as 1000 B. C. Pearlying industries in both nations have passed down through the ages, and even today it gives employment to many workers, skilled and unskilled. Visitors to Japan will be especially interested in Mikimoto's pearl farms at Argo Bay; they are marvels of scientific accomplishment in the propagation of pearls. The methods pursued are more or less as follows: The young oysters are brought from the water, a serum is injected into the shell; this substance sets up irritation within, and the oyster, it seems, then begins to coat the offensive foreign matter with layer after layer of calcareous deposits. A few years pass and the same oyster is fished from the waters and his pearl-making work examined. Possibly a beautiful pearl may have been formed.

Many so-called pearls seen today are but imitations of the genuine article; and some of them are so cleverly constructed that a trained eye is required to see the deception. This artificial substance is made by injecting a chemical composition into small, thin

glass spheres; the substance adheres to the glass walls, and the minute central cavity is filled with a white plaster, the glass covering is then removed, the article skillfully polished, and the spurious pearl sent to market to be imposed upon the innocent purchaser.

**Candy, the Drunkard's Friend.**  
[The Medical World:] If any one doubts that candy will cure him of the drink habit he can easily test it.

The man who puts lots of molasses on his wheat cakes at breakfast will find himself gradually forgetting to step in for his customary drink on his way to his work. If the man who "goes out" between times for liquid refreshments will go into a candy store instead and get 5 or 10 cents' worth of candy and eat it he will be surprised at the effect, for it will not be very long until he will have a box of candy in his pocket or desk. It has often been noted that, in theaters where candy is sold during the intermissions, "going out to see a man" does not prevail to anything like the extent it does in other theaters where no candy selling is permitted. Not one man in a hundred knows why he forgot to "go out to see a man" after he had bought a box of candy for his companion and eaten a little of it himself for politeness' sake.

**Mexico an Indian Country?**  
[New Republic:] It is of importance to inquire into the attitude taken by the southern Indians of Mexico toward the official Spanish civilization. If it is difficult for an outsider only slightly acquainted with the southern Indians to understand the reasons for their marked hatred of the Spaniard it seems self-evident of anyone who has spent any time with them. To the southern Indians, the Spaniard and his successor, the Spanish-speaking Mexican, is the cruel alien conqueror. They feel that they are Indians and that Mexico is an Indian country. For instance, one of the common objections to Madero encountered in Oaxaca was that he was not an Indian and the President of Mexico should be an Indian. This attitude is significant, and it is not strange to find even a northern Indian like Huerta proudly exclaiming, "Yo soy indiano." Carranza's lack of popularity in the south is not so much due to the fact that Southern Mexico is the home of Diaz as to the fact that Carranza is not an Indian.

**Evolution of Envelope.**  
There are many persons now living who can remember the days when letters went through the mails in the form of a folded sheet of paper sealed at one edge, for envelopes were not in common use until about 1855.

In that year a machine was patented for producing these now indispensable covers for epistolary correspondence—a machine which, as compared with hand labor, did the work of five girls. A better machine was produced in 1862, which performed the work of seven girls. Three years later came the machine with a device for gumming the flap of the envelope, which did the work of ten girls. Next came another machine of American device, which did the work of twenty girls, and is still largely used. This has a rival in an invention which gums, prints, folds and counts the envelopes, and binds them with a paper band in packets of twenty-five. This machine supplants the labor of thirty girls.

**Changes Shoes Hourly.**  
[Pittsburgh Gazette-Times:] Arrested at 4 o'clock in the morning because he had a pair of shoes attached to his belt, Ernest Cummins, 45, told an interesting story when arraigned in Magistrate Fugassa's court. Asked to explain why he wore a pair of shoes and carried another pair, Cummins said he had six toes on each foot and it was necessary for him to change shoes every hour or else he could not walk.

"I'm from Missouri," said the Magistrate. "I'll show you," Cummins retorted, and he did. He had six toes. Then he showed the Magistrate his right hand. There he had five fingers and a thumb. His left hand has only four fingers and a thumb, the regular number, but one finger was cut off in an accident.

134 Pages  
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# A FLIER IN THE POULTRY BUSINESS.

Alexander the Second. By Art Wynne.

## LOS PORTUGUESES EN EL BRASIL.

Epoca Colonial. Por el Dr. J. Ziegner-Uriburu.

**E**STABAN tan preocupados los portugueses con sus conquistas en la India Oriental, que por mucho tiempo miraron en menos los países que había descubierto Cabral en 1500. Sin embargo, diversos expedicionarios habían recorrido la costa para cargar sus naves con una madera llamada por los europeos brasil, confundiéndola con un palo de tinte originario del Oriente, que había sido muy valioso en la Edad Media.

Cuando el rey de Portugal, D. Juan III, supo que los españoles trataban de formar establecimientos en las orillas del Río de la Plata, determinó tomar posesión de aquellas tierras y colonizarlas por cuenta de la Corona, y al efecto equipó una flota que puso al mando de Martín Alfonso de Sousa.

Sousa iba provisto de plenos poderes. Resuelto a llevar a cabo la exploración de toda la costa y a tomar posesión de ella, desde Pernambuco encargó al Capitán Diego Leite que fuese a reconocer la región norte hasta el río Marañón, denominado después de las Amazonas, y el mismo Sousa se dirigió al Sur.

Permaneció poco tiempo en Bahía y llegó a Río de Janeiro el 30 de Abril de 1531. Allí refrescó provisiones y construyó dos bergantines para continuar su viaje.

Fundó en la isla llamada del Abrigo, junto al puerto de Cananea (12 de Agosto 1531.) Los castellanos, y los portugueses que Sousa había encontrado en los puntos inmediatos de la costa, le hablaron de las riquezas que encerraba aquel país.

Para reconocerlo, mandó practicar una exploración; pero todos los soldados que la componían perecieron a manos de los salvajes.

Los portugueses insistían en establecer colonias en el mismo Río de la Plata. Martín Alfonso se dirigió hacia el Sur (26 de Septiembre de 1531;) pero la nave capitana se fué a pique con pérdida de siete marineros. Entonces despachó a su hermano Pedro López de Sousa, a reconocer el Río de la Plata, y el general en persona exploró la costa, y fundó el pueblo de San Vicente, la primera colonia formal que los portugueses establecieron en el Brasil.

El rey don Juan III tuvo noticias de los descubrimientos de Sousa en el Brasil, cuando se le informó que muchos negociantes franceses trataban de establecerse en aquel territorio. Para evitarlo y asegurar su dominación, resolvió que el Brasil se dividiese en doce grandes capitanías hereditarias, con cincuenta o más leguas de costa (23 de Septiembre 1532,) que fueron concedidas a algunos señores portugueses, con jurisdicción civil y criminal, limitada únicamente por la prohibición de imponer la pena capital y la de acuñar moneda.

Algunas capitanías no alcanzaron a establecerse de una manera formal; su historia sólo recuerda guerras terribles y sangrientas con los naturales. Otras capitanías, como la de San Vicente, prosperaron mucho, y su riqueza se desarrolló con el cultivo de la caña de azúcar y demás producciones naturales.

Pero el estado de aislamiento en que se hallaban las diferentes capitanías, la oposición que encontraban en la resistencia de los naturales y la necesidad de impedir que los franceses se establecieran en aquella región, movieron a don Juan III a cambiar de sistema.

Los mismos gobernadores de las capitanías lo solicitaron. El rey creó entonces un gobierno general que asumiese el poder concedido a los gobernadores de las capitanías (7 de Enero de 1539.) La ciudad de Bahía de Todos los Santos fue señalada como capital de este gobierno.

El rey confió el cargo de gobernador general a Tomás de Sousa, hombre distinguido por su talento administrativo y por el valor y la prudencia que había manifestado en Asia y Africa. Sousa partió de Lisboa el 1 de Febrero de 1549, con numerosa expedición.

Le acompañaban seis misioneros jesuitas. Los primeros de este orden que pasaron al Nuevo Mundo. El 29 de Marzo llegó a Bahía y echó los cimientos de la nueva ciudad de San Salvador. La colonización adelantó rápida y pacíficamente. En 1561, el rey dispuso la creación de un obispado en Bahía, del que dependiesen todas las colonias del Brasil.

Pero Tomás de Sousa había solicitado su

relevo del gobierno del Brasil. El 13 de Julio de 1553 llegó a Bahía Duarte da Costa, nombrado por el rey para reemplazarlo. En 1554 fundaron los jesuitas el Colegio de San Pablo en el Sur del Brasil, que fué más tarde el centro de una rica ciudad.

Mientras tanto, las noticias exageradas de la prosperidad de las colonias portuguesas habían despertado la codicia de otras naciones europeas. Los franceses, al mismo tiempo que exploraban la América del Norte para establecerse definitivamente, querían cimentar su dominación en el Brasil.

Un gentilhombre, llamado Nicolás Durand de Villegaignon, organizó una expedición con el designio de crear una especie de estado independiente que sirviese de asilo a los calvinistas.

En una de las islas de la Bahía de Río de Janeiro, construyó una fortaleza (1555) y entró en relación con los indios tupinambas, para asentar su dominación. Los expedicionarios dieron a aquel país el nombre de Francia Antártica.

Villegaignon hizo llegar a Europa noticias lisonjeras de sus conquistas que atrajeron otros emigrantes. En Marzo de 1557, llegó al Janeiro una nueva expedición preparada a expensas de Enrique II, mandada por Bois-le-Comte, sobrino de Villegaignon, y compuesta de 300 protestantes franceses.

La discordia surgió entre los invasores. Villegaignon abjuró la religión reformada, y expulsó del fuerte a los calvinistas; y creyendo que no podía sostenerse en aquel lugar por falta de buques, lo dejó guardado por 100 hombres de su confianza y se embarcó para Europa.

La corte de Lisboa no toleró estas agresiones. Por muerte de D. Juan III, quedó gobernando en Portugal la reina doña Catalina, durante la menor edad de su nieto D. Sebastián. La regente prestó a los negocios de América una atención especial; y creyendo que Duarte da Costa no se había desempeñado bien, nombró en su lugar a Men de Sá, con encargo de consumar la expulsión de los franceses del Brasil (1558.)

El nuevo gobernador, en efecto, obligó a los invasores a abandonar la isla, y a retirarse en el continente. Por falta de tropas, Men de Sá no pudo entonces consumar la destrucción de los franceses; pero habiéndose recibido más tarde nuevos refuerzos, empezaron el 20 de Enero de 1567 un ataque general contra los atrincheramientos de los invasores, a quienes obligaron a reembarcarse para Europa.

Después de esta decisiva batalla, los portugueses trazaron el plano de la nueva ciudad en el margen occidental de la bahía. En honor del monarca de Portugal y en conmemoración del día en que se operó la restauración, la ciudad fué denominada San Sebastián. Este fué el nombre oficial de la nueva población; sus habitantes le llamaron Río de Janeiro, nombre que ya habían dado a aquella bahía.

La conquista no quedó terminada. Los portugueses tuvieron que sostener muchas guerras con los indígenas para dilatar su dominación. En 1573, la corte dividió el Brasil en dos grandes capitanías, cuyas capitales quedaron establecidas en Bahía y en Río de Janeiro; pero convenida al fin de que esta división de atribuciones era contraria a la unidad tan necesaria para la ejecución de sus planes, dispuso en 1577 que Luis de Brito y Almeida, gobernador de la capitanía del Norte, asumiese el mando de todo el Brasil en un solo gobierno. La residencia de este quedó establecido en Bahía.

La abundante emigración europea y la riqueza de aquel privilegiado territorio hicieron del Brasil una importante colonia. Sus pobladores se extendieron por la costa, fundando ciudades para negociar con indígenas, y poco después principiaron a penetrar en el interior.

La extensión de los territorios del Brasil y la dificultad de gobernarlos, hizo que más tarde se subdividieran en 17 distritos diferentes, a saber: el virreinato de Río de Janeiro, con capital en Bahía hasta 1763; ocho capitanías generales y ocho gobiernos subalternos. El virrey y los capitanes generales que de él dependían estaban, como en las colonias españolas, rodeados de gran boato y sujetos a un juicio de residencia. Cada distrito tenía un juez llamado "ouvidor," existían dos Cortes de Justicia Superiores con residencia en Río de Janeiro y Bahía, y cada ciudad o aldea tenía sus asambleas municipales.

La administración eclesiástica estaba a cargo de un arzobispo primado con residencia en Bahía, del que dependían 5 obispos. Los jesuitas se dedicaron especialmente a las misiones y a la civilización de los indios, quienes estuvieron sujetos a varios sistemas de organización semejantes a los de las colonias españolas hasta el año 1755, en que fueron equiparadas a las colonias portuguesas.

Las provincias del Norte hicieron rápidos progresos industriales. "Marañón" exportaba arroz y algodón, Pernambuco algodón y azúcar, y Bahía azúcar y tabaco, además del palo de tinte denominado Brasil, que era monopolio de la corona. En las provincias centrales, la minería formaba la principal riqueza.

En el sur se cultivaban algunas producciones de la zona templada, y desde fines del siglo último se hicieron las primeras plantaciones de café. Faltaron, sin embargo los caminos, que apenas eran practicables para mulas en una parte del año.

Las rentas que el Portugal sacaba de sus ricas colonias de América eran sumamente reducidas, alcanzando solo a cerca de cuatro millones de pesos.

Los principales impuestos eran el diezmo eclesiástico, el quinto del producto de las minas, el diez por ciento sobre las mercancías que se importaban o salían del Brasil, y el producto del estanco de la sal, de azogue, de los naipes, del aguardiente y del jabón.

No fueron sólo los franceses y los ingleses, que bajo el mando de Cavendish tomaron a saqueo la ciudad de Santos, aunque más tarde se vieron obligados a retirarse, los que atacaron las colonias portuguesas. Otra nación europea, la Holanda, trató también de dominarlas.

En el año 1621, Felipe III había celebrado con los Países Bajos el tratado de tregua de 12 años, tregua que fué rota por su sucesor Felipe IV, lo que dió por resultado que se formase una compañía designada con el nombre de Compañía de las Indias Orientales, cuyo único propósito consistía en reunir los refuerzos necesarios para llegar a la anexión del Brasil a la corona de Holanda.

Esa compañía, en el año 1624, envió su primera flota al mando de Willem de Vlamingh con 1600 hombres de desembarco, mandados por el coronel Van Dort, los que llegaron a San Pablo, tomaron el fuerte de San Antonio, ya dirigiéndose a Bahía, se apoderaron de la persona del gobernador, después de una honrosa capitulación hecha por éste, que no fué cumplida por los holandeses.

Este hecho y los consejos del obispo Teixeira que se hallaba en Espírito Santo, levantaron el ánimo de los habitantes, los que bajo el mando del mencionado obispo, pusieron sitio a la ciudad de Bahía, ocupada por los holandeses, obligándolos a capitular el 1 de Mayo de 1625.

Pasaron cinco años, sin que los holandeses perturbasen la paz de la colonia; pero en 1630 cuarenta y cinco buques se presentaron delante de la ciudad de Olinda, de la que se posesionaron, no obstante los esfuerzos hechos por su gobernador Matías de Albuquerque, quien, recibiendo más tarde refuerzos importantes, obligó a los holandeses a abandonar la ciudad, no sin que antes la redujesen a cenizas.

Dos años más tarde, 1632, trataron de tomar por asalto a la ciudad de Río Grande del Norte, lo que no consiguieron, como tampoco la ciudad de Fortal de Nazareth.

Sin embargo, los refuerzos que continuamente enviaba Holanda, doblegaron el valor de los invadidos, y Fortal y Parnahiba cayeron en poder de los conquistadores en el año 1634.

Al año siguiente, una invasión más formidable por el capitán que la dirige, trató de conquistar el Brasil. Esa expedición iba al mando del conde Maurício de Nassau, que después de apoderarse de Puerto Calvo, procuró tomar a la ciudad de Bahía lo que no consiguió, gracias a la heroica resistencia del gobernador Pedro da Silva, quien resistió un sitio de cuarenta días. Al cabo de ellos, Nassau se embarcó y dirigió sus naves al norte siguiendo la costa, tomó posesión de todas las tierras que se extendían al Norte de Bahía hasta el río Marañón, viniendo a formar toda esa extensión de territorio un estado independiente de la corona de Portugal, sometido a la soberanía de Holanda.

En el año 1640, la revolución de Diciem-

bre separó de nuevo en dos reinos a la península ibérica, ocupando el trono de Portugal, D. Juan IV de Braganza, siendo reconocido como tal por la colonia del Brasil. Sin embargo, los holandeses que habían extendido sus conquistas en esta colonia, trataron de conservar sus posesiones y se celebró entonces el tratado firmado en La Haya, por el cual se reconocía a la Holanda el derecho de continuar rigiendo todo lo que hubiese conquistado en el Brasil hasta el advenimiento de D. Juan IV. Este convenio no fué cumplido por ninguna de las partes, y a la vuelta de Maurício de Nassau a Holanda en 1645, determinó a los portugueses a reconquistar su dominio absoluto en la colonia del Brasil.

El primero que encabezó el movimiento de reacción fué Juan Fernandez de Viara. La guerra duró cuatro años, perdiendo siempre terreno los holandeses, hasta que el día 15 de Febrero de 1649, se encontraron los ejércitos en las llanuras de Gararapes. Esta batalla, la más sangrienta, sin duda, de todas las sostenidas entre las tropas de Portugal y las holandesas, fué, puede decirse, la que produjo la terminación de la dominación holandesa, pues derrotados éstos, perdiendo sus plazas de artillería, sus banderas y cerca de 1500 hombres, los compañeros poseídos del Recife, se hallaron completamente sin apoyo, viéndose obligados a capitular el 26 de Enero de 1654, después de una resistencia de cerca de cinco años.

No por esto, sin embargo, dejaron los holandeses de pretender implantar su dominación en esta parte de la América del Sur. La regencia de doña Luísa, el tratado de los Pirineos entre Francia y España, la muerte de Richelieu, amigo de Portugal, y la preponderancia del cardenal Mazarino, debían acordar Holanda siete años más de dominio del Brasil.

Pero en 1661, la muerte de Mazarino hizo que Francia volviera de nuevo a preocuparse del Portugal y que interviniendo Inglaterra, se celebrara con Holanda otro tratado, firmado también en La Haya, por el que renunciaban los holandeses a sus deseos de conquista en pago de cuatro millones de cruzados, devolución de toda su artillería que se encontrase en el Brasil y franquicias comerciales respecto de los productos de la colonia brasileña exportados a Holanda y de los que Holanda importase en el Brasil. Este tratado, religiosamente cumplido por las naciones celebrantes, trajo como consecuencia la paz definitiva entre la Holanda y el Portugal; pues la primera renunció a sus deseos de conquista, y la segunda continuó desenvolviendo su política en la vasta extensión del territorio descubierto por don Pedro Alvarez Cabral en el año 1500.

### A Soldier's Successful Device.

[Christian Science Monitor:] The device of the soldier at the front for evading the censor are legion. The carefully-thought-out arrangement of words to indicate, to the eyes of the initiated, his whereabouts, and the judicious disposal of pinpricks to serve the same worthy purpose, are, of course, the elements of the trade, and have been practiced everywhere. It was, however, reserved for a certain corporal, in a certain regiment, in a certain place, to make use of the censor to gain promotion. The corporal had ideas on bayonet fighting, and, lacking opportunity to win recognition for them, he wrote a long dissertation on the subject to his mother. Within a few days he was ordered to take the whole company in bayonet fighting. He was an instant success, got his third stripe, and was placed in charge of that branch of the company's training.

### A Modern Methuselah.

[Philadelphia Ledger:] In the axis, or upper burial ground of Germantown, there is a tombstone which gives the age of him who lies beneath it, one John Adam, as 969 years. The records, I believe, show that his age was rightly 69, and the explanations given is that the stonemason cut his nine first and then found he had no room for the six. So he filled in the nine with cement and cut behind his first markings. Time having worn out the cement, reveals the tomb of an ancient, fit to be classed with those mentioned in Genesis.





SUNDAY MORNING,

# ITALY

Economics

## IMITATION ON PROFIT.

Eight Per Cent is  
Suggested.

New Schedule of Taxation will  
Return Over Six Hundred  
Million Dollars.

Administration may Raise  
Twice as Much as Needed  
to Cover Deficit.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF  
THE TIMES, Jan. 6.—The  
complete list of possible new  
taxes from which the Ways and  
Means Committee of the House ex-  
pects to meet the threatened deficit  
in the treasury and the amount to  
be raised under each tax has been  
published.

The list, which has been closely  
guarded, has not been given out  
heretofore although a few of the  
items on it have appeared from time  
to time.

The data included in it have been  
collected by both treasury experts  
and by experts who were working  
under the committee and for the  
guidance of the committee in  
drafting the new revenue bill.  
If all the taxes on the list were  
imposed, the receipts of the govern-  
ment would be increased by more  
than \$775,000,000. This would be  
about twice the amount needed to  
meet the threatened deficit, which is  
estimated at \$400,000,000 by July  
1, 1911.

None of the taxes mentioned in  
the list actually has been proposed  
heretofore.

(Continued on Third Page.)

THE WORLD'S NEWS

## CALIFORNIA AND THE THREE AMERICAS

The Future Great Commercial Empire.

### Fighting the Frosts in California Orchards.



At work  
in an orchard



Lighting a smudge-pot.

See text on page 19

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Smudging in a pear orchard

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# OUR LATIN-AMERICAN NEIGHBORS

"The lands of the sun dilate the soul."

## Pearl Divers and Their Interesting Operations.



The first to leave the banks after the morning's dive.



Pearl fleet preparing to start.



Fleet returning from pearling grounds.



Arab diver from the Persian Gulf.



Fakirs, who live by repairing defective pearls.



Arab pearl divers at work.

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